

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT

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On Friday, May 15, 1908, at Shanghai, the Rev. SYDNEY GRANT, second son of the Rev. Joseph S. Adams, to GRACE HANNAH, third daughter of G. C. Wilson, Esq. of Shanghai.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

#### WORK AT THE POST OFFICE.

(16th May.)

A favourite diversion of our contemporaries in Shanghai and Singapore when there is a temporary dearth of local news is to indulge in diatribes on the alleged delinquencies of the Hongkong Post Office. Even Manila newspapers have become infected with the virus of abuse when a steamer from Hongkong fails to achieve impossible feats. But if they were to consider for a moment the vast and complicated service which has to be operated at racing speed by the official staff at Hongkong and the general inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the clerks and sorters they might be less inclined to let loose the vials of their wrath. The postal service at Shanghai, for example, is not much a pattern of excellence as one might expect that is, if the system in force there is to be regarded as the standard at which Hongkong should seek to attain, for it frequently happens that a week passes without a single mail coming from the North, and although half a dozen vessels arrive at Hongkong direct from Shanghai in the meantime, the result is that when an "air-mail" arrives together with

work of the Hongkong Post Office is wrought up to the pitch of dislocation, while business houses are almost overwhelmed by the abnormal mail deliveries. Taking everything into consideration the service of the Hongkong Post Office, while not beyond reproach by any means, is decidedly efficient—a fact which may be attributed rather to the rank and file than to the higher officials. The higher officials are so continually changing their positions, that it is obvious the real intelligence of the Department dwells in the lower strata. Last year the Postmaster General was away for nine months, the Superintendent of the Registration Department was on leave for six months, the Assistant Postmaster General returned in the first month of the year after a long furlough—which meant that he had to get into the swing of the system again—and the Accountant returned in February. Then for four months one cadet was at the head of the office, while for six months the gentleman who signs the report of the Department for 1907, Mr. C. McI. Messer, was acting as Postmaster General. With all that chopping and changing it is plain that the credit for the smooth working of the Post Office is due to the subordinates who deserve all the praise that can be bestowed on them. The heads of the various sections had the responsibility, of course, but what little of that there might have been was lightened by the energy and capacity of the juniors. We think it proper to dwell on this subject because Mr. Messer does not seem to have thought it necessary to offer a word of commendation to the staff which so ably seconded his efforts to sustain the reputation of the Hongkong Post Office. In 1907, the number of mail bags and packets dealt with at the General Post Office amounted to 168,141 as against 166,921 in the previous year, or an increase of 7,220. What we should have liked to know, if any record is kept at all under this head, is the actual number of letters, packets and correspondence generally that was actually handled by the staff, for we suspect that it must have run into millions, and would prove a much more satisfactory means of estimating the advancing importance of the Post Office than the system of enumerating the mail-bags can allow. We get nearer the mark, when we are told that the registered articles and parcels handled in Hongkong numbered 856,415 last year as compared with 774,820 in 1906, the increase being 81,595. If the registered articles passing through the post at Hongkong number very considerably over three-quarters of a million, what must the number of the unregistered letters and parcels be? Revenue for the year amounted to £445,420, an increase of £24,066 on the corresponding period of 1906, while the expenditure was kept down to £366,452, an increase of £6,068. The excess of revenue over expenditure being £8,968—an advance of £17,998 on the balance in 1906—the profit therefore works out at 17½ per cent. of the revenue. The report states with regard to the Money Order branch of the Department: "Although exchange ruled high during the year, the issue of money orders has decreased, while, on the other hand, the payment has largely increased. The fact of the increase of the issue of orders on Japan is owing to Hongkong being the intermediary for the exchange of money orders between Australia and India and the other British possessions in the East with Japan. About £1,000 of the increase in the sale of Imperial Postal Orders is accounted for by the establishment of another agency at Tientsin. Remittances to the Colony by the means of Imperial Postal Orders have become more popular and are yearly increasing in volume. The reduction in the amount of commission on local Postal Notes from 2½ to 1½ effected in 1905 has resulted in the marked increase in use of this means of remitting money—£22,877 in 1907 against £12,728 and £15,467 in 1905 and 1906 respectively. The exchange of money orders with Macao, hitherto between Hongkong and Macao only, has been extended to all the British agencies established in China. Direct exchange with Kiautschou also came into force in 1907." Mr. Messer remarks that, "A system of advance of payment of money order, to be furnished to the remitter by the paying office at a fee of ten cents for each order was introduced, but the public has not availed itself of this innovation." But does the public generally know anything about this innovation? We rather fancy they never heard of it, or, if they did, they have long since forgotten all about it. There are many, we feel sure, who would gladly take advantage of this reform if it were brought to their attention when they are purchasing the orders. Then again, on the same lines, we read that "On 1st December a new system inaugurated by the Post Office of the Straits Settlements was introduced for the purpose of providing illiterate coolies with a means of taking their savings back to China by means of money orders payable to bearer without any question being raised as to identification. As up to date only £150 has been sent, this system does not appear to find favour." Again the question arises, is any attempt made to popularise the system by bringing it to the knowledge of the coolies? One innovation which is certainly worthy of approbation is that in connection with the despatch of money orders to the United Kingdom. It may be best described in the words of Mr. Messer: "With a view to expediting the payment of money orders in the United Kingdom a new system of dealing with the advices has been introduced. Instead of forwarding all the advices, together with the money order list to the exchange office of London for onward transmission to the paying office, these

documents, after being certified, are sent direct from Hongkong to their respective offices of payment under separate covers. This arrangement has been found to possess considerable advantage over that previously in force, inasmuch as payment has frequently been effected a day and sometimes two days earlier than could possibly have been the case under the old system." No doubt, the new system entails an immense amount of additional labour on the staff but its manifold advantages are manifest, and those thoughtful individuals who remit a portion of their monthly earnings to relatives in the homeland will appreciate the consideration which prompted the inauguration of the scheme. With regard to the Dead Letter Office, it is stated that the total number of all articles returned to and despatched from Hongkong during the year 1907 amounted to 79,322, viz., 37,354 of the former and 41,968 of the latter, showing an increase of 7,554 on the total of the previous year. Of the former, those originating in Hongkong, it was possible to return to the senders 10,747. Enclosed in 47 of these unregistered returned letters, there were found articles of value, bank notes, bank drafts, cheques, money orders, etc. These when possible were subjected to registration and returned to the senders. The following correspondence failed to be delivered in Hongkong, viz., Received from abroad—Letters 11,993, post cards 1,453, other articles 7,011—Locally letters, 1,595, post cards 137, other articles 1,959. There were found among the unregistered letters posted locally 75 containing coins, principally small amounts. These were nearly all Chinese letters and were returned to senders whenever possible. It is interesting to learn that 249 letters and circulars concerned with the Shanghai Watch Club and 128 German lottery circulars were returned to their owners, a highly satisfactory result, seeing that the regulation on the subject was only made on 26th November. The use of the pillar-boxes is becoming increasingly popular as appears from the fact that the total number of articles collected from these in 1907 was 168,496 as compared with 124,899 in 1906 and 92,170 in 1905. The total number of Chinese registered articles delivered by the Chinese Branch at the General Post Office was 162,920, of which 103,793 were from the United States of America and Canada and 59,127 from China and other countries, showing a total increase compared with the year 1906 of 20,472. The amount of ordinary correspondence dealt with has also largely increased. The number of hong licences has decreased to 38 and letter carrier licences to 120. From the Western Branch Post Office 485,563 letters, 1,214 other articles and 4,047 registered articles were despatched to Canton, the total increase on letters, etc. received at the branch for all parts being 531,788 letters and 4,637 registered articles. With regard to the Tientsin agency which was established in 1906, it appears that the net weight of the outward mail exclusive of parcels did not exceed 5,000 lbs. while the inward mail amounted to about 75,000 lbs. a ratio of fifteen to one against Hongkong. There is much more that is interesting in the Post Office report, especially for budding Henker Heaton, but we have quoted sufficient to indicate the character of the work done at the Post Office during the past year and the amount of energy and intelligence required to carry through that work successfully.

#### "BARON BILIUD."

Nothing can exceed the ingenuity of the real, bona-fide American when he is resolved to become a celebrity at all hazards. His matters very little in which direction his genius develops itself, so long as its fruition calls attention to his existence as an active entity. Representative de Armond of Missouri—the place where doubting Thomas is believed to have hailed from—appears to be one of those characters who if he cannot make a noise in the world by Bryanite methods is certain to become famous as the originator of a scheme which should appeal to every good, sound, democratic American. It has long been a known fact that the average American has a sneaking regard for a nobleman, much in the same way as every Englishman is supposed to love a lord. The plutocrat casts out his daughters wholesale to the cast-off nobility of Continental Europe, and there is a goodly sprinkling of the American girl at the Court of St. James. But, after all, the supply of dukes, princes, counts and marquesses is strictly limited and the demand is far in excess of the article required. There are even noblemen in effete Europe who do not pay for America's daughters—with their ducats as the prime attraction—but actually would consider a marriage with a commoner as a misalliance. If Mr. de Armond's plan is adopted there need be no more hunting after crowns and coronets outside the borders of "God's own country." In fact, it is a standing disgrace that American politicians have failed to do their duty in the past by the creation of an order of knighthood reaching up to grand dukes. It is true that America boasts of one "Princess" in the person of the peerless Alice, but she has most unaccountably dropped out of the public gaze within recent months. What de Armond's proposal to remedy this state of affairs is may be told in a few words. Starting with the assertion that the Philippines have been an incubation for the chequer of the United States for too long as it is, he suggests that the islands should be converted into a paying property by being turned into a sort of gigantic incubator for the raising of American noblemen. The plan is to select a

out of a millionaires as may consider it necessary to distinguish themselves, their wives and families from the common run. He raised the question in the House of Representatives, and we are told that the House "laughed at the suggestion." Why? Was it horror or delight that induced that roar? It was a simple question he asked: "Why not raise over in the Philippines, instead of importing them from other lands, the necessary quantities of barons, dukes and counts, and other titled bleds?" And a very proper question indeed. Who would not prefer to be known as Baron Biliud rather than plain Zuckerman Q. Hoag of Chicago? He went on, presumably amid cheers, to observe that "There would be a domestic industry against which it seems to me, there could be no objection. There would be no trouble in negotiating with our home-made dukes and we should not pay for the privilege of exporting to some distant part, in this instance the Philippines, such of our daughters as we desire to part with, throwing in a right handsome dot by way of dowry." The brilliance of the suggestion must strike the most casual thinker if he would only concentrate his mind on it and work out its possibilities. After referring in a distinctly deprecatory way to the titled gentlemen of Europe, he points out the advantages of the system he proposes. The native noblemen would be cheaper to run and he could be controlled by the American Government because he would be a home-made article instead of a piece of dumped refuse. Of course, every intelligent reader will be anxiously wondering how the scheme would harmonise with the Constitution and naturally expects that instrument to be worked into the argument by hook or crook. Mr. de Armond has studied this question down to the bedrock, and although it has a nasty slap at the Constitution if it will not do his will it is not an angry slap, but rather the friendly pat of an indulgent parent. For he said in Congress: "At present there is an export duty on these American girls sent to foreign parts. The duty seems to be contrary to a provision of the Constitution. But what is the Constitution when it comes to getting a titled gentleman into the family for a few hundred thousand dollars? But let us get into the industry of raising noblemen in the Philippines. The islands have a climate that I am certain will happily foster the growth of that kind of product. We can have them in great variety. Granted the original stock we could make the titles as other people have made titles. We could make them just as we needed them, or we could make them to order, and we could apply the protective tariff policy and impose a high, yes, even a prohibitive, duty on titled gentlemen from all points outside our own possessions." He might have added that Hail has her crop of nobles, including the great Duke of Marmalade, who has not been heard of politically for some time, and why not the land of the spread-eagle? The idea is great, and should certainly be copied right. Some people might be inclined to deem it humorous, but it contains a great truth which we will leave readers to discover.

#### A CHECK TO GOLD PRODUCTION.

(18th May)

According to statistics gathered by the New York Financial Chronicle the gold production of the world has met with some check. There was some little increase in output during 1907 over 1906, but it was the smallest year's increase since the resumption of operations in the Transvaal mines following the Boer war, and the smallest for several years prior to the outbreak of that war. The gold production of all countries is compared in the following by years back to 1900 and for separated intervals thereafter:

Year	Ounces	Value
1907	19,574,844	\$104,853,078
1906	19,372,658	403,426,359
1905	18,390,567	377,098,945
1904	16,739,448	346,934,521
1903	15,778,016	328,159,991
1902	14,437,669	298,441,606
1901	12,564,889	266,559,884
1900	12,618,918	267,220,915
1899	9,652,293	191,574,276
1898	7,711,451	118,665,973
1897	5,003,384	103,414,410

The present slowing down in the output is evidently due to natural causes rather than to the collapse of credit, which affected chiefly the United States and which would less affect an industry devoted to the production of a commodity of universal and unlimited demand than any other industry. We are thus to conclude, remarks an American contemporary, that recent predictions of such a continuance of the monetary system of the gold standard and nations are not in the way of meeting early fulfilment. It is further to be noticed that the South African production alone continues noticeably to increase. It amounted to 7,531,836 ounces in 1907, against 6,631,685 in 1906. The United States, on the other hand, show a decrease from 4,565,233 ounces in 1906 to 4,335,185 in 1907, all the principal districts except Colorado and Nevada showing in decrease. Australia, which stands third in gold production, has been losing ground for several years, last year's production being given as 3,019,124 ounces, against 3,177,013 in 1906. It is further to be noted that the output in advance in the world's output, while Mexico reports some little increase, which has been continuous for a period of twenty years. The great increase in the world's gold output during the past dozen years is at the bottom of the general and noteworthy advance in commodity prices should admit of no question. It follows that marked diminution of this year's increase, or its disappearance altogether, must have a tendency to check the general advance of prices. As the situation of the world's gold production is such, prices will not be advanced by any considerable amount, and the general advance of prices will not be checked by any considerable amount, and the general advance of prices will not be checked by any considerable amount.

commercial and industrial experience of the past decade. The times, in other words, are likely to prove more tolerable for the people as consumers than they have been of late.

#### THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

(19th May.)

Those who have sought to belittle the strength of the movement originating in Canton for the boycott of Japanese trade, will long before now have learned the poor conception they had formed of the power of the opinion of the parties most interested as likely to be affected by the agitation sought to characters; it is an attempt of a few mischief makers which carried with it no force of potential value. But when the organized efforts began to spread from the capital to the furthestmost city of the Kwangtung province, and found so much favour with the Cantonese in Hongkong, that Japanese goods were boycotted, the movement took on a new character, and the power of the opinion of the parties most interested as likely to be affected by the agitation sought to characters; it is an attempt of a few mischief makers which carried with it no force of potential value. 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ers of the Government forces to repel the attacks of the insurgents. Wong Chung-ho is further commanded not to return to Szechuan until the rising has been quelled.

### H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

#### AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th May.  
H.E. Tang Shao-yi has again tendered his resignation from the governorship of Fengtien. [His Excellency's resignation, advised by telegram on the 15th inst., has probably not been accepted.—Ed., H.K.T.]

### RIOT IN HANKOW.

#### POLICE STATION DESTROYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, 15th May.  
A number of hawkers in Hankow has rioted and destroyed the police station in the city.

The whole port has gone on strike. [No reason is assigned in the telegram for the disturbance at Hankow; it is believed in well-informed Chinese circles in Hongkong to be due to a proposal for the licensing of hawkers.—Ed., H.K.T.]

### FOREIGN WARSHIPS PREPARING TO LAND FORCES.

CHINESE TROOPS GRAPPLING WITH THE SITUATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May, 1.20 p.m.  
Serious rioting has broken out at Hankow.

The emute is confined to the native city. Chinese troops, reinforced by the presence of Chinese warships, have arrived at the scene of the disturbance.

The foreign men-of-war in port are making preparations to land forces to protect the foreign community in case of eventualities. [The above telegram was received on Saturday afternoon, but as the publication of that day's paper commenced at an early hour in the afternoon, it could not be printed in the same issue.—Ed., H.K.T.]

### STRIKE ENDED.

#### JAPANESE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, 16th May.  
In reference to the strike at Hankow, a number of soldiers has been despatched to put down the disturbance.

All work in the port was resumed to-day.

The Japanese merchants of this city have formulated a claim for compensation for a big amount of money for losses alleged to have been incurred as a result of the strike.

### THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

#### REPORTED SUCCESSES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 16th May.  
It is reported that the Imperial troops have made successful attacks on the rebels.

### A SERIOUS SITUATION.

#### RAILWAY SEIZED BY THE REBELS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 17th May.  
The strength of the anti-monarchist ranks is getting formidable.

A quantity of arms and ammunition has fallen into the hands of the raiders.

The insurgents have cut off telegraph communication and have taken possession of the railway.

They have stormed and captured the forts at Mengtze.

The rebels have impressed the services of the railway engineer as guide in marching on Namkai.

So large has been the increase in the number of the insurgents, that the Viceroy of Yunnan has applied to the Governor of Kwangsi for urgent assistance.

### CHIU-TUNG PREFECTURE FALLEN.

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[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 17th May.  
It is reported that the Chiu-tung prefecture, in Yunnan Province, has fallen in the advance of the anti-monarchist.

The Prefect has fled. Owing to the great distance of Chihli and the Hukwang Provinces from the scene of the unrest in Yunnan, H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has counter-manded his instructions for the despatch of reinforcements from the North in aid of the Imperial forces engaged in suppressing the rising in Yunnan.

### THE CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

#### GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 17th May.  
H.E. Chan Pik, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, upon learning that the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Co., Ltd., are unwilling to part with their holdings in the Company, has abandoned the proposal to buy in the shares on behalf of the Government.

### THE YUNNAN RISING.

#### PROTECTION TO FRENCH SUBJECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.  
An Imperial edict was issued on the 17th inst. directing Lu Chun-lum to proceed with all haste to Kwangsi and co-operate with H.E. Chang Jen-chun, the Governor of Kwangsi, in suppressing the rebellion in Yunnan.

At the same time Imperial instructions have been despatched to H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, commanding His Excellency to afford suitable protection to French subjects residing within the province of Yunnan.

### FOR THE TWO KWANG.

#### MACHINE GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.  
H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Liangkang, has wired to the Ministry of War that the rebels in Kwangsi are armed with modern weapons.

It will be necessary, His Excellency urges, to purchase twenty machine guns and 10,000 rounds of smokeless ammunition for the defence of Kwangtung in case of emergency. His Excellency's requisition has been acquiesced in.

### A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

#### LARGE NUMBER OF REBELS SLAIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 18th May.  
The Imperial troops have secured a signal victory over the rebels.

A large number of the insurgents has been slain.

The N. C. D. News, of 15th inst., says:—According to the latest report of the anti-monarchist eruption, the Government troops, who are armed with obsolete rifles, have been repeatedly defeated and Nanchang and Mengtze districts have been entered by the insurgents. Viceroy Hsi Liang has sent another telegram to the Capital urging the sending of reinforcements from the Beiyang and the Governor of Kuichow.

It is stated in a native paper that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a secret agent to assassinate Viceroy Hsi Liang who, as already stated, is now at Tungshai. The same paper states that a foreign government is secretly furnishing the insurgents with money and other supplies (sic). We learn that the anti-monarchists have issued proclamations to the effect that any insurgent guilty of murder, outrage or incendiarism will be put to death; the same punishment will be administered to any one killing a foreigner or setting fire to Christian churches.

The proclamations also declare that the insurgents will rigidly respect all treaties that have been made by the present Government with foreign States, while foreigners caught assisting the Government will be treated as prisoners of war.

### CHINA'S CURRENCY.

#### SYCEE "SHOES" FOR THE MELTING POT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.  
The Board of Revenue has issued instructions to all Provincial Governments to discourage the use of sycee "shoes" as currency, and to call them, in with a view of melting them into standard coins.

### THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

#### EMERGENCY FUNDS RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.  
The Board of Revenue has instructed all Provinces, by telegram, to remit to Peking their respective contributions towards the Yunnan Emergency Funds, so that the money may be transmitted to the province of Yunnan to defray the extraordinary expenditure in suppressing the rising there.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

#### VICEROY TUAN FANG'S CO-OPERATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.  
H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang reports that he is forwarding supplies of arms and ammunition to Yunnan.

### PROTECTION OF KWANGSI.

#### DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.  
Kwangsi Province having been somewhat depleted of its garrison, the Imperial Government has wired instructions to H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, to despatch several regiments to Kwangsi for the protection of the capital of Kwangsi.

### GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

#### EARNING SUPPRESSION OF THE RISING ANTICIPATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.  
H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Governor of Kwangsi, reports that H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, knows the way how to cope with the rising. This being so, the time is not far distant when he will deal a crushing blow to the rebels.

### HONOUR FOR CANTONERS.

#### CHOW CHEUNG-LING APPOINTED CUSTOMS TAOTAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.  
Chow Cheung-ling, a Cantonese, has been appointed Customs Taotal of Shenhai.

### HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### PROPOSED BRANCH LINE TO SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.  
The administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway decided, on the 19th inst., to build a branch line to Shanghai.

### INLAND WATERS.

#### FOREIGN WARSHIPS CRUISE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.  
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have agreed that the war vessels of their respective Governments will not cruise in inland waters of China not opened by Treaty.

### THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS CONGRATULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.  
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have received instructions from their respective Governments to tender their congratulations to the Waiwup [Ministry for Foreign Affairs] on China's policy in the conduct of the anti-opium campaign.

### TAOTAL WEIHAN.

#### PROMOTION RECOMMENDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.  
His Excellency Chang Pik has recommended Taotal Weihan, of Canton, for appointment as one of the secretaries of the Board of Posts and Communications.

[Taotal Weihan is one of the few Chinese officials possessed of Western ways of thinking and endowed with an education on modern principles which should be of assistance towards the advancement of China. Taotal Wei is the Director-General of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) and in that capacity is often brought into contact with British officials and representatives of the British and Chinese Corporation under whose direction the Chinese section of the railway is being built.—Ed., H.K.T.]

### LIANG AND HU KWANG PROVINCES.

#### PRECAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.  
Telegraphic instructions have been despatched to the Viceroys of Liang-kwang and Hukwang Provinces to take special precautions against the rangers on the frontiers of the respective provinces under their administration.

The Imperial commands enjoin care on the part of the Provincial authorities against the malcontents joining the agitators in any anti-monarchist movement.

### THE HANKOW RIOT.

#### ORDER RESTORED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, May 16.  
The disturbance in the city on Thursday morning was caused by a proclamation issued by the Taotal forbidding hawkers and stalls in the public streets. A body of hawkers marched upon the yamen, but was driven off by the police. Thereupon they smashed the police boxes in the streets and hurled stones at the windows of the police station.

The rioters then marched through the streets, compelling shopkeepers to close their doors. The proprietor of a Japanese shop refused and fired on the mob, killing one and wounding two others. His shop was promptly destroyed and he himself was wounded.

Soldiers from Wuchang arrived in the afternoon and order was restored. The Taotal has issued a further proclamation withdrawing the previous one, and everything is now quiet.—N. C. D. News.

DURING the absence of Inspector Collett, who left for the Homeland last Saturday on a well-earned holiday, Inspector Robertson, late of Shaan-ki-wan Police Station, has been assigned to take charge of the Western district. Detective Sergeant Marston, who has lately been appointed to the rank of Inspector, is in charge of the Eastern district.

### The Opium Question.

#### PREJUDICED ACTION OF A PARTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

It was only to be expected that one who has had his whole public career identified with the Straits Settlements and the Malay Protected States, who brought about the Federation of these States, and who has afterwards, as Governor of the Colony, directed the conjoint fortunes of the two allied territories, should take the occasion to make head against the ignorant and prejudiced agitation in England against the sale of opium.

It is a pity that these two groups of territories, one British and the other happily for itself, not British, Sir Frank Swettenham, who of late has been incommensurably the best claim, from long inside understanding, to speak both for the Colony and the Federated Malay States, has done not less than his manifest duty in declaring in the columns of the Times the real character of the situation endeavoured to be forced upon this Colony by the prejudiced action of a party which is incompetent to take of the Empire as a whole, and who are not only ignorant of the facts of the case, but who are also prejudiced against the people of temperate zones. The cynic observer is gratified to note that the House of Commons which accepted the Johnston-Taylor Resolution on the 17th inst., and who, in the same breath, voted the three-fourths of the members, contemplated their good work over their dinner, or whisky and soda, with coffee and a little liqueur brandy to finish with. There are various shades of dishonesty, but the shadiest is that which seeks to adorn the borders of its phylacteries at the expense of other people. They are of the crowd that Samuel Butler defined so well when he said of those who

Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to.

Sheeplike, not knowing what opium, and its merits, properly used in moderation, may be, the ignorant who make up the bulk of the House and of the British public, who love to be virtuous if it costs them nothing and still more if it costs somebody else a good deal, follow the lead of the agitator, because it is impossible for them to see the evil of unobtainable. Sir Frank Swettenham, who has been very hypocritical very neatly in the title to his Times letter.

"OUR MORALS, OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY." It does not appear that in his letter, for whose text we have to wait, the course of the mail, he elaborated this point. It has already been done as we reminded our readers the other day, by Lord Morley of Blackburn, when he faced just the same sort of agitation in respect to the question of Indian opium production and revenue. "We cannot indulge our sense of righteousness at the expense of other people." And indeed when you come to think it out, the vice of indulgence in the arrogation of a pseudo-righteousness which is acquired at the cost of others and at no cost of individual self-denial, is a good deal lower in the scale than the indulgence in smoking tobacco, or in eating, in using, or in drinking, or in opium smoking. Sir Frank proceeded to business, expressing his conviction, with which every sensible man who knows the conditions of this Colony and the infinite capacity of the Chinese, for secret organisation will fully agree, that there is reason to doubt the feasibility to suppress by law the consumption of opium. Sir Frank is plainly right in saying that. So long as this Colony derives a revenue from the high rate charged for opium, so long it can afford, through the machinery of the Farm, to maintain the present preventive system for the detection of smuggling. Those who know the Asiatic character are aware that even that service may be in some cases made the instrument for fostering smuggling. But that is inevitable. But with the vanishing of the Farm system, and the

ABANDONMENT OF REVENUE FROM OPIUM, and the consequent want of any motive for incurring expenditure on the check of smuggling, he would be a sad and old indeed who failed to see what the result would be. The Colony would have too much to do with a diminished revenue to maintain what would be a venal Asiatic department to hinder importation of a commodity from which it would derive no benefit. If the Resolution in the House had the remotest pretension to honesty we should have heard of some clause by which compensation for any loss of revenue would be made as a matter of course.

It is not to be expected that the Viceroy of the Colonies, who has been in the habit of being a good deal more than a figurehead, would be so easily misled. He has seen the result of the abolition of West Indian slavery as a guide and precedent. The "dead-head" righteousness can only claim respect of the persons of the same kind. When Sir Frank states that he fears that the interference with opium consumption would mean the replacing of that sedative by the stimulant of alcohol in some form or another, he merely gives expression to what is the universal belief of intelligent men. And that change would be followed with worse results, but how bad these may be can only be conjectured with, as a basis, the temperament of

THE LOWER CHINESE MASSES and the character of the dreadful raw liquor imported here. Whereas the opium acts in mitigation of the Chinese temperament to the intense gain of the public peace and of the public safety, the alcohol will act towards the aggravation and inflaming of that temperament, with what criminal results it is not difficult to imagine. A point Sir Frank Swettenham, makes, assuming the loss of opium revenue, is one on which we have frequently insisted. That is the difficulty of raising new revenue. We have already insisted on the unchallengeable equity of the Chinese, who are the sole and altogether voluntary providers of the opium revenue, being required to provide whatever substitute revenue might be needed. There are various ways, from a carefully graduated capitation tax, varying according to assessment of dwellings, inhabited, down to taxes on tea, tobacco, fireworks, and all articles of Chinese consumption. The Chinese may not like it, but they will have to square all that with the gentlemen who have to support the disturbance of the present excise system. These gentlemen, if honest, will perhaps feel morally bound to use their influence, if any, to procure a regular annual Imperial grant of five millions or so to recompense the Colony for the excise revenue which it may be dictatorially deprived of. Sir Frank suggests the abandonment of the Military Contribution, but that would not be nearly enough to make up for the loss. We are sorry for the Chinese, but the heavy tax that is hanging over their heads is the mere warrant work of some of those who profess to be their friends. There is one point that has to be taken into account. What effect will the private sale of opium have upon

THE LABOUR SUPPLY OF THIS COLONY and of the Federated Malay States? Will it be the more ready to come here from China if they know this to be an opium prohibition country, or will they be less willing to come? If, even in a partial degree, this possible state of things will induce the coolies from Amoy and Swatow to prefer Indo-China, Siam, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, where there are opium regulations but no prohibition, then the prosperity of the Malay Peninsula may be very seriously implicated. It will certainly mean a rise of wages on a diminishing labour supply. And that will react through the whole of the conditions of living and range of prices in the Colony. We should greatly desire to hear that the Government will cause some inquiry to be made in this direction. In conclusion we are glad to see that Sir Frank Swettenham is strong against

### THE PRESUMPTION OF COL. SEELY.

In bracketing the Federated Malay States with the Colony. For economical and administrative reasons there has been established an assimilation of the services and departments. But that we urged many years ago, when it became obvious that it was inequitable to limit a man's departmental promotion to the narrow opportunities of the one State whose service he had originally joined. And we urged the grading of the service as in Burma and India with the transferability of every public servant from one State to another. The thing was perfectly feasible because in theory the civil servant did not serve the Sultan of any State, but was on the staff of the Resident. Beyond that outward appearance of assimilation, there is nothing else whatever to justify any dissimilarity of treatment between the day they were signed. We trust Sir Frank will insist on this, because no honest man can be a party to a fraud of this kind unless, as an unfortunate official of the Colonial Office, he must carry out improper instructions or resign the service. In such a case his necessity, though it does not absolve him, excuses him.—Singapore Free Press.

### EXCITEMENT NEAR CENTRAL MARKET.

#### FRIGHTENED PONY UPSETS CART AND DOES SOME DAMAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

22nd inst.  
A ship coolie carelessly setting fire to a bundle of crackers very nearly brought about another wild runaway this morning. It was fortunate, however, that something unforeseen occurred to check the runaway, otherwise there would be no knowing what might have happened in such a crowded thoroughfare. As it was three lads were slightly injured and a public ricksha totally wrecked.

At about eight o'clock this morning a pony, attached to a cart, was driven up outside one of the shops near the Central Market, where the driver alighted to make a purchase. During his absence a careless individual, who had been given a permit to burn fire-crackers in order to chase away the "Plague Devil," set alight a bundle and flung it on the sidewalk, near the pony's hoofs. Naturally, the pony took fright, reared and kicked viciously. He then started to bolt, but before he had covered twenty yards the cart was overturned, thereby bringing the frightened animal to a standstill. In overturning the cart fell on a public ricksha which was standing in the sidechannel and demolished it. The puller of the ricksha was away at the time.

Three boys, who are believed to be apprentice blacksmiths, were passing at the time the cart upset, and they were knocked down, each receiving slight bruises about the head, elbows and arms.

Police Sergeant Garrod arrived on the scene promptly, and attended to the lads, who refused to go to hospital.

The pony and cart, we are given to understand, belong to a Chinaman, who resides at Woon-wei-chong, and he has decided to give reasonable compensation to all parties.

### COWARDLY ASSAULT.

#### D. W. FINED FOR ATTACKING A COOLIE WITH BATON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

22nd inst.  
Mr. J. R. Wood, second police magistrate, listened most attentively this morning to the story of a most cowardly assault made upon a coolie by a District Watchman, last night. The watchman (No. 32) denied the allegation. It would appear from the evidence, however, that the defendant and the complainant—a shop coolie—had had a quarrel some months previously, which difference had never been settled. At about eleven o'clock last night the defendant, who was in plain clothes, saw complainant leaving the Ko Shing theatre. He followed him as far as Possession Street. Defendant was then alleged to have drawn his truncheon, and, rushing up to the defendant, dealt him a violent blow on the right temple, drawing blood. The two men closed and a fierce struggle was under way when an Indian policeman came up and placed both men under arrest on a charge of "fighting in the public street."

Arriving at the station the two men were searched. On the complainant the police found nothing, but on the defendant Inspector Smith came across the truncheon, which was stained with blood. This was sufficient evidence. The charge of street fighting was withdrawn and the defendant detained on a charge of assault occasioning bodily harm. The complainant was then sent to hospital to have his wound attended.

Defendant denied the charge emphatically. He never assaulted the complainant, he said. He did not know the man, no why he was assaulted him. As a matter of fact he was the most grrieved person.

He was found guilty, nevertheless, and ordered to pay a fine of \$5, or go to gaol for fourteen days.

### A DISHONEST SERVANT.

#### ROBS HIS EMPLOYER DURING HIS ABSENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

22nd inst.  
Lau Kong, a coolie, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, this morning, with stealing \$33 in cash from his employer—Wong Sun, a gardener, residing at 3, Tai Shik Koo, Yau-ma-tei. The accused admitted the charge. Complainant stated that he had engaged defendant only a few days ago to attend to his vegetable garden. Yesterday morning defendant complained of feeling unwell and remained in the house, while complainant went out to attend to his business. When he returned in the afternoon defendant was not to be found. Getting suspicious complainant examined the room and found that his trunk had been opened and \$33, which he had placed there that morning, missing. He reported the matter at Yau-ma-tei Police Station. A detective was sent out and defendant was located in a shop. When searched \$32.60 were found in his possession.

Defendant had nothing to say in his defence, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

#### THE OVER SEA DAILY MAIL LITERARY COLONIAL EMPIRE DAY RIFLE COMPETITION WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, AT 2 P.M., AT KING'S PARK, STARTING AT 2.30, 5.00 AND 6.00 YARDS.

Lieut. Col. Chapman, Hongkong Volunteers, has kindly consented to act as Range Officer with the assistance of Capt. Thompson, R.A. The butts will be in charge of experienced marksmen from the Army. The eight highest scores will constitute the team. The prize is a hundred guinea cup offered by the Over Sea Daily Mail.

Two painters—Yung Mui and Lo Chai—were charged at the Police Court last Wednesday, at the instance of Inspector Dymond, with stealing a quantity of paint from the Aberdeen Dock on the 17th inst. Another man was accused of receiving the paint, but knowing the same to have been stolen. The charges were proved, and each man was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

### S.S. "LONGSHAN" SOLD.

#### TOWED TO CANTON YESTERDAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

It will be remembered that, on the occasion of the half-yearly meeting of shareholders on the 15th February last, the chairman, Mr. Robert Shaw, said:—"Several Chinese companies on the Canton-Macao line caused such a loss in the working of the small steamer Longshan that your Board withdrew the vessel from the line pending other arrangements." This particular trade has been stagnant and without profit for many years, but with an economical and suitable vessel employed we shall hope to hold our own on the run. The matter has the attention of your Board. Increasing competition in which the actual owners of the vessels seldom receive or appear to look for any return on their outlay, makes the opposition so much harder for us to struggle against, and in consequence your Board have to make greater efforts to obtain what we consider our fair share of the business."

The Longshan has not been long laid up. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. has succeeded in disposing of the handy vessel to the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. It will be recalled that a fortnight ago we furnished the exclusive information from Canton relating to the tenders sent in by the firms of shipbuilders in Hongkong for building two ferry steamers for the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. It is hard on the shipbuilding companies to know that after all the trouble they had gone through in the drawing up of plans, preparation of specifications and the hundred and one incidental thereto, it is all so much labour lost for it would appear that, for the present at all events, the prospective orders from the Railway Co. have fallen through.

What is the shipbuilders' loss is the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s gain. Mr. J. Lind, the superintendent of the Railway Co. at Shekwallong, proceeded to Hongkong last week and in the course of this practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the Longshan. We say "practically" in that, as far as we are informed, the vessel has not been delivered at Canton to her new owners before the purchase can be said to be completed. That is a minor detail, however.

We have it on reliable authority that the Longshan was taken up in tow to Canton by chartered launchers last night and should be at her destination by now. We understand also that Mr. W. E. Clark, the secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., proceeded on board the Longshan last night to attend to her safe delivery to the



## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, in the forenoon last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1908. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided. There were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, C. S. Gubbay (directors), J. A. Jupp, E. E. Ellis, C. B. Byers, D. E. Clark, and J. L. Wong.

Mr. Jupp read the notice calling the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Owing to a clerical error in the original report issued, the corrected report now before you has only been in your hands since yesterday. Unless, however, any shareholder wishes me to read the Report and Statement of Accounts, I shall follow the usual course and take them as read. During the period under review the whole of the 50,000 new shares in the company have been duly allotted and a first call of \$1.00 per share has been paid up on same. As actual construction work on the new line has not yet commenced it has not been found necessary to make any further call on shareholders, consequently your directors are enabled to pay you a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, but as work has started, and during the progress of building, further capital will be called up and shareholders must expect to receive smaller dividends. The Profit and Loss Account differs in two respects from any that have hitherto been placed before you. The balance carried forward has been omitted and an allowance made for outstanding season tickets. Both these changes (which are purely of a book-keeping nature) have been carried out upon the suggestion of the company's auditors. The provision for outstanding season tickets, however, reduces the profits by \$3,360.30. A comparison of the present balance sheet with the previous one is difficult, for the reason that the former is for twelve months and the latter for eighteen months and thirteen days, but I am pleased to be able to inform you that traffic receipts for the financial year just closed show an increase of \$7,145.30 as compared with the previous twelve months. As there is only a corresponding increase in running and other expenses of \$1,037.47 the net gain on the year amounts to \$6,107.83, a result which I think you will consider satisfactory. Your general managers and directors are not yet able to state definitely when work on the new line will commence. Negotiations have been going on during the whole year with the Government and a complete survey of the proposed line has been made. Many difficulties arose in connection with these negotiations but most of them have now been surmounted, and we think that before many months are over we shall know exactly how we stand. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ellis seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved that the retiring directors the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. G. C. Moxon, and Mr. C. S. Gubbay be re-elected.

Mr. Byers seconded and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clark moved, and Mr. Wong seconded, the reappointment of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe as auditors.

The motion was adopted.

The Chairman:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thanks for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had at the office.

## CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## PROPOSAL FOR RE-ORGANIZING.

Writing under date 5th inst., the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sent in an important memorial on the need for reorganizing Chinese weights and measures. The following are the chief points of the document:—

1.—The existing Chinese Government foot will be used in future for building houses, etc. (Ying-tiao-chih).

2.—The Tiao-tiao weights for weighing tribute rice will be used for weighing purpose.

3.—The Ku-ping measure will be used for monetary purposes.

4.—All the metropolitan and Provincial Yamen must abolish the old weights and measures within three months after new ones have been received from the Ministry of Agriculture. If any of the yamens are prevented from using the new weights and measures within the fixed period for any reason, the officials responsible for their adoption must remove such obstacles within the period of two years.

5.—After the introduction of the new weights and measures, all descriptions of people must be in the period of ten years, during which time the use of old weights and measures must be discontinued.

6.—In future the fixed weight of one catty is sixteen ounces instead of fourteen, or fifteen according to the practice of different parts of the Chinese Empire.

7.—The Ministry will establish a factory in Peking for the manufacture of new weights and measures upon uniform system.

8.—A special office will be opened in the metropolis with a branch in each of the various provincial capitals to have charge of all affairs concerning the new weights and measures.

9.—The weights and measures now in use by the various maritime and native customs may continue to be used provided that the proportion to the new scale is carefully established.

10.—The new weights and measures will be first introduced into provincial capitals and afterwards extended to all the prefectural districts and departmental cities and towns and villages.

11.—Upon receipt of the Imperial sanction officials are to be sent to all provinces to report upon the effect of the change for the Ministry's information and evidence.

12.—As the English, French and other foreign weights and measures are used for measuring and measuring articles at the various treaty ports of China, the Ministry will make 20 out their exact equivalents in use.

13.—The new weights and measures will be printed on all descriptions of Chinese readers and other books for the use of Government and private schools and colleges in China.

14.—One office will be established in each province for the sale of the new weights and measures at a fixed price, which is to be decided by the Chinese Government.

15.—The new weights and measures will be stamped with the Imperial seal and the words "Measuring Standard" in Chinese and English.

This memorial is now in the hands of the office for the discussion of State affairs.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventeenth ordinary annual general meeting of the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the Bank premises at noon, last Saturday, to receive and consider statement of accounts and balance sheet to 31st December, 1907, the reports of the directors and auditors thereon, to elect auditors and transact the other ordinary business of the company. Mr. J. Scott Harrison (chairman of directors) presided. Others present were:—Messrs. G. C. Moxon (managing director), E. S. Kadourie, P. C. Potts, E. D. Haskell, E. E. Ellis, Sir Tak Fao, Chin F. Pao, Yung Pak Leung, and J. George.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907, having now been some time in your hands I will with your permission take them as read. You will remember that in the Chairman's speech at our annual general meeting held in 1906 it was stated that there were certain securities then held by the Bank that had not been realized and that in view of the uncertainty of their value it was deemed advisable to build up reserves to provide for any deficit that might occur. Many of these securities having now been realized your Directors are of opinion that the time has arrived to make provision for all these and other losses and with that aim in view have written off all bad and doubtful assets. Your ordinary reserves are now reduced to \$150,000 after making this provision. With regard to your capital reserve which stood at \$154,820 on 31st December, 1906, it is proposed as you will observe from the balance sheet in your hands to appropriate from this fund the sum of \$1,400,000 to the rate of 100 to the dollar and so fall in line with the rest of your capital. You will readily understand that this appropriation of your capital reserve fund by \$1,400,000 is not actually a loss, but is merely a book adjustment to enable the accounts to be represented in what appears to your Directors to be the most intelligible form. In this connection I may add that when the Company was granted our capital in our balance sheet at 100 to the dollar it was laid down by the Board of Appeal that the balance then standing to the credit of reserve fund should be treated as a "Capital Reserve" fund and should only be used for capital purposes, and we now avail ourselves of this authority. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question in connection therewith that may be put to me to the best of my ability.

There were no questions asked.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Kadourie seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Potts proposed the re-election of Mr. C. E. Ewins as a director of the Hongkong Board. Mr. Haskell seconded.—Carried.

Messrs. Lowe and Bingham were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Moxon, seconded by Mr. Potts.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

## A SHANGHAI MYSTERY.

Shanghai, like other cities, has its "mysteries," but so far as foreigners are concerned they are few and far between. We are fortunate in the possession of a police department which usually succeeds in sifting these matters and bringing wrongdoers to book, especially in cases of serious crime—two notable exceptions notwithstanding. When, therefore, the runner began to be circulated yesterday morning, says the *N. C. D. News*, of 9th inst., that there had been a shooting affray in the Hongkew district the previous night, the police were appealed to by consular officials and Pressmen, but no information could be gained.

Shortly before 2 a.m. a mariner named W. Bailey Paton paid a visit to the British Consulate and complained that a certain man had attempted to shoot him on Thursday night. Paton was in a state of great nervous excitement and his story was given with some credence when he added that his assailant was in the custody of the police. Paton went from the British Consulate to the Mixed Court to inquire whether the prisoner had arrived there from the "West side" police station, but as the man he accused was an American citizen, he was dispatched to the United States Court for China. When Paton arrived at the American Consulate he was so agitated that he spoke in jerks while interviewing District Attorney Bassett. At first he said that he had been sent by the police as the case was coming on for hearing in the American Court. Paton then declared that an American citizen and a British subject had been shot at each other, but when the District Attorney was proceeding to take this statement down the man protested that he did not wish to make a statement and added that he had been friends for three years; they had not quarrelled and he did not know why he fired at him. A minute later Paton made a very different statement. He said that he was sitting in his house No. 88, Hanyuan Road, at 10.40 p.m. when he heard two shots fired in the alleyway outside. He was very interested in his reading to go outside and see what was the matter. He could not say who discharged the fire, but the various police officers showed that no arrest had been effected and the Consulate concerned had not issued a warrant. It would seem probable that shots were fired, but that no one was injured. There has recently been trouble in the neighbourhood of the alleged occurrence, but on this occasion the shots were doubtless fired into the air.

## ACCIDENT AT HUNGHOM.

## COOLIES ENTOMBED IN A DRAIN.

Two men were killed suddenly and two others more or less seriously injured in a collapse which occurred at Hunghom last Sunday morning. Half a dozen men were employed in a drain some six feet deep when the sides fell in. The workmen were all buried under the mass of sand and rubble, but quick efforts rescued four of the employees alive. The others were buried beneath tons of earth from which it was impossible to save them. Willing coolies grappled strenuously with the task, but before they arrived at the six to eight feet of sand, under which the two workmen were buried, they found lifeless bodies.

Notification was made to the Hunghom Police Station, and Police Sergeant Watt was on the scene of the accident. It was impossible that anything could be done in the circumstances and under the orders of Sergeant Watt the bodies were removed to the Kowloon morgue.

It is amusing in a way to note that all the injured men made a few lines for the hills, probably believing that a few shovels had something to do with the matter.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## SECOND MEETING.

Patrons.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Lambton, C.B.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. E. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore K. H. S. Stokes, R.N.; Commodore—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., C. H. Ross, Esq., J. A. Jupp, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., G. K. Hall, Esq., John Paterson, Esq., and Captain Cunningham.

Judge.—Maj.-Genl. Broadwood.

Handicapper.—J. A. Jupp, Esq.

Clarks of the Scales.—H. P. White, Esq.

Assistant Clerk of the Scales.—Capt. Cunningham.

Starter.—C. H. Ross, Esq.

Time Keeper.—J. Paterson, Esq.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

The second meeting of the Gymkhana Club was held at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon last. The weather was delightful throughout the races, and there was no rain to mar the proceedings. There was a good attendance of ladies, whose bright costumes lend so much colour to the paddock. By kind permission of Major Evans and the Regiment played the following selection of music during the races, and greatly enlivened the proceedings:—

1.—"Swamp" (Roder.)

2.—"March" (Black Horse) (Hume.)

3.—"Valse" (Fairies) (Jones.)

4.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

5.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

6.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

7.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

8.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

9.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

10.—"Valse" (Merry Widow) (Shaw.)

1.—3 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 to 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the "Gymkhana Cup" will be presented at the close of the season to the winner of the griffin race. Most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Club at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 1 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 1 lb. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulated without deduction. Half entrance fee \$5 and prize: \$25.

Mr. Dryadus's Bartheque, 15 lbs (Clarke) 1

Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 15 lbs (Dupree) 2

Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs (Owner) 3

Mr. Bruton's Nutmeg, 15 lbs (Owner) 4

Mr. D. Dorabjee's Rubber Tree, 15 lbs (Gegg) 5

Mr. Rolando's Homocoe, 15 lbs (Master) 6

Homocoe started well, and was leading, but at the finish was left several lengths behind, Earthquake taking first place, Coxcomb following close behind and Astral claiming third place.

Time: 2:06.

Winner: \$15.40.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$17.50; 2nd \$45; 3rd \$22.50.

2.—3.20 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908. Non-winning runners at the Hongkong Jockey Club meeting 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the first Gymkhana meeting this season 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: The Offay Cup, presented by G. K. Hall, Esq., and the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to winner.)

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 15 lbs (Hickman) 1

Mr. Dryadus's Seringatam, 14 lbs (Dupree) 2

Mr. J. Armstrong's Skirbeck, 15 lbs (Gegg) 3

Mr. M'Donnell's Chota Sahib, 15 lbs (Clarke) 4

Mr. Moon's Lockven, 15 lbs (Mackie) 5

This was a close race. The three placed horses were separated by only half a length at the winning post.

Time: 1:34.

Winner: \$56.60.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$437.85; 2nd \$135.10; 3rd \$62.55.

3.—3.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a Mile. For China Pony hacks and Polo Ponies passed as such by the Committee of the Club. To be ridden by riders who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Catch weights over 13 st. Open to members of the Jockey Club and Polo Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winner of the Welter Race at the First Meeting 14 lbs extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. Stewart's Forfar, 15 lbs (Balderson) 1

Mr. G. E. Moore's Kirkcubright, 15 lbs (Elwos) 2

Mr. S. Moore's Pegasus (late Manchurian), 15 lbs (Wolf) 3

Mr. Charles' Café au lait, 15 lbs (Blason) 4

In this race, Café au lait made a very poor show and was left a good distance behind the others when the winning post was reached. The rest kept close together throughout the course.

Time: 1:03 1/5.

Winner: \$10.40.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$507.15; 2nd \$144.90; 3rd \$72.45.

4.—4 p.m.—TENT PEGGING.—For China Ponies. Best of three runs. 3 points for a carry; 2 for a draw and 1 for a touch. Points will be deducted for lack of pace. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club. Post entries will be accepted for this event.

There were several entries. Dupree was very successful, and made three carries, eliciting great applause. Bruton obtained second place.

5.—4.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONG FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by H. E. R. Hume, Esq., and the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryadus's Earthquake, 15 lbs (Dupree) 1

Mr. Bruton's Nutmeg, 15 lbs (Owner) 2

Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 15 lbs (Gegg) 3

Mr. G. E. Moore's Kirkcubright, 15 lbs (Elwos) 4

Mr. J. H. N. M. F. Bunkin Rose, 14 lbs (Seth) 5

Mr. J. W. Noble's Baluchi Chief, 15 lbs (Hickman) 6

Time: 1:15.

Winner: \$17.70.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$664.80; 2nd \$171.80; 3rd \$84.40.

6.—4.50 p.m.—FROM THE TWO-MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffin of this season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winning ponies at any official meeting other than subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 7 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin of this season 1907-1908 and non-winning runners in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 7 lbs. Winner of a subscription griffin race at the 1st Gymkhana meeting this season to carry 3 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by the Club, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. R. Hancock's Chaniceur, 15 lbs (Mackie) 1

Mr. Haridee's Grey Tick, 15 lbs (Clarke) 2

Mr. Medico's Sofiano Rose, 15 lbs (May) 3

Mr. Dryadus's Seringatam, 14 lbs (Dupree) 4

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 14 lbs (Hickman) 5

Mr. M'Donnell's Chota Sahib, 14 lbs (Balderson) 6

Mr. P. R. Wolff's Hamstead, 15 lbs (Master) 7

There were three lengths separating the first and second ponies.

Time: 2:21 3/5.

Winner: \$59.65.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$538.65; 2nd \$153.90; 3rd \$76.95.

7.—5.20 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented, 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryadus's Coxcomb, 15 lbs (Dupree) 1

Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs (Owner) 2

Mr. D. Dorabjee's Rubber Tree, 15 lbs (Mackie) 3

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 14 lbs (Owner) 4

Mr. Gegg's Epitome, 15 lbs (Read) 5

This race was not perhaps as hot and exciting as the previous ones. Dupree finished first, and added one more win to his laurels.

Time: 2:39 1/5.

Winner: \$11.20.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$630; 2nd \$180; 3rd \$90.

## TRAGEDY ON SHIPBOARD.

## CHIEF OFFICER DROPS DEAD.

An extremely and incident occurred on board one of the boats in harbour last Sunday afternoon. The chief officer (Heinrich Pann) of the steamer *Tintin*, after talking with the captain for a few minutes, suddenly dropped dead.

Shortly before the distressing occurrence happened Mr. Pann seemed in the best of health and spirits. He spoke to the captain on nautical affairs and excusing himself he retired to his cabin, where, immediately afterwards, he was found in a comatose condition. On discovery the death the police flag was flown, and Police Sergeant Jackson responded. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The Chief Officer, Mr. Pann—was about thirty-nine years of age and so far as it is known everything conspired to his happiness.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

The May Criminal Sessions were opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, on the 18th inst. The first case on the calendar was that in which three men—Li Kan, Chang Po and Chao Ching Fat—were charged (1) with committing a robbery at Pun Hang, in the New Territory, on the 27th March, 1908, and (2) with receiving stolen property.

Mr. R. Rees Davies (Attorney-General) instructed by Mr. Deane, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The defendants, who were not represented by Counsel, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The following was the jury empanelled:—Messrs. E. C. Lane (foreman), John Cruickshank, E. T. M. Marcano, A. H. E. Reuter, Thomas Shand, A. W. Lamperski, and J. O. Sheppard.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the particulars of the case, stated that the three defendants were there on two charges of robbery, committed in the Pun Hang village, in the New Territory. The prosecutor, he stated, kept an "opium shop" at Pun Hang village, and his story was that on the night in question he was alone in his house. At about nine o'clock he heard a knock at the door. Being hold of a lamp he went to investigate. As soon as he opened the door the first defendant pushed his way into the house and seized the prosecutor by the queue. Then the last was taken away from him. Accused pressed him to the floor and tied his head up in a sack. They then proceeded to bind him, hands and feet. The first and second defendants threatened to burn the prosecutor if they were not told where his money was hidden. The shop was searched and \$4 in money and other household goods were taken. The Attorney-General went on to say that the prosecutor was very much alarmed by such treatment. After the robbery had left, prosecutor got himself free as best he could and ran to the temple, and there he caught the first defendant. He sent for his brother and he reported the matter to the police. Sergeant Clarke, the officer in charge, would be called and he would speak to the condition in which he found the house when he visited it. On the 1st April, Sergeant Clarke went to Tap Mun—an island at the entrance of Mrs. Bay, six miles from Pun Hang village—where he found the first defendant in a boat. The second defendant was on the shore close by. The boat was searched and some of the booty was identified as the property belonging to him. On the 6th April, Sergeant Clarke paid another visit to Tap Mun and the arrest of the third defendant came about. In his house the police officer found a clock, which, several witnesses would say, belonged to the prosecutor. Concluding the Attorney-General said that the prosecutor had no difficulty in identifying the third and second defendants. As regards the third and first defendants, he said there was, as he only spoke of two men. But unless the third defendant could reasonably account for the possession of the clock then he is guilty of the charge of receiving stolen property.

Witnesses were then called and examined. The jury then considered their verdicts and found the first two prisoners guilty unanimously. They were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The third man was found guilty by a majority of four to three, and he was discharged.

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## THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

## SENHOR COUTINHO'S DEPARTURE.

16th inst.

H. E. Senhor d'Almeida Coutinho, the retiring Governor of Macao, accompanied by Madame Coutinho and family, arrived here from Macao by the *Sul* at last evening on route for Europe upon his resignation from the governorship of the Portuguese Colony. Governor Coutinho was met on arrival by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., on behalf of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, and Commander J. J. Leiria, vice-consul for Portugal.

Senhor Coutinho and party proceeded to the Hongkong Hotel for the evening in chairs placed at His Excellency's disposal from Government House.

In company with his private secretary, Capt. Monteiro, Senhor Coutinho, called on Sir Frederick Lugard in the forenoon, to-day, to bid good-bye. At 11 a.m. the ex-Governor of Macao and family boarded a Government launch at Blakes Pier for the American mail steamer *Asia*. There were at the wharf, to see Madame Coutinho and the Misses Coutinho, Mr. J. J. Leiria, wife of the Vice-consul for Portugal, and Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro, besides a few personal friends.

On board the launch accompanying the gubernatorial party were Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., Capt. Monteiro, A.D.C., Mr. J. J. Leiria and Mr. F. de M. Maia, late Director of Public Works, Macao.

As soon as ex-Governor Coutinho stepped on the gangway of the mail steamer Capt. H. Gunkroger, of the *Asia*, very graciously ran aloft the Portuguese ensign on the foremast—a courtesy which was much appreciated by the distinguished traveller.

Shortly after noon the *Asia* cast off her moorings on her journey to America.

## THE COST OF LIVING IN CHINA.

## RENTALS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, U.S. Consul at Taing-tai, makes an interesting statement relative to the increased cost of living in the Far East.

He says:—

"The cost of living in China has increased considerably during the last few years, and the increased price of provisions, rents, and other current expenses is becoming a continual subject for newspaper discussion."

"Ten years ago it was possible to secure in Tientsin or Shanghai a good and commodious residence for \$5 to \$6 gold a month, and a luxurious building for \$60, but at the present time the minimum appears to be the latter figure, and houses which ten years ago were renting for \$35 now bring double that amount. A seven-room house in a row, without garden, rents for about \$60, while a detached house with even a small garden cannot be obtained for less than \$75."

"In Taingtau rentals are somewhat higher, averaging \$70 for a seven or eight room house, and running to \$150 a month for an unpretentious villa (with a small garden), containing probably ten or twelve rooms."

"Hongkong rentals are about the same as Shanghai, though a very considerably according to the situation, those at the Peak (a mountain resort above the city) commanding about 50 per cent. more than houses situated on the lower level."

"Ten years ago it was possible to employ excellent boys at \$3.50 to \$5 gold a month, and cooks from \$4.50 to \$6, and general house coolies for \$2.50 or \$3, jirikisha coolies could be secured for about the same price as house coolies, and would not pull the jirikisha. At the present time in Shanghai, Hongkong and Peking the Chinese nurse demand \$15 a month and their food, while in other parts of China the latter receive \$3.50 to \$5 gold a month, or possibly at the highest \$8, and procure their own food."

"The price of all household commodities in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin has increased 30 to 40 per cent., and meats even higher. When the price of silver rose, some two years ago, the price of tinued goods was advanced, as was also the price of other commodities, but with the decline of silver there has been compensating reduction in the prices of articles of consumption. It is impossible for persons living in America to realize the great variation that is possible in the buying power of money where it is always on a fluctuating basis. A person who six or eight years ago received a salary of \$3,000 a year, equal to about \$7,000 in local currency, now finds that his gold \$3,000 only brings him about \$5,500 local currency, while the price of everything has increased enormously."

## "BANK NOTE" TRICK AGAIN.

## ONE OFFENDER ARRESTED AND CONVICTED.

18th inst.

Of all the idiotic things that Chinese women do nothing compares with their readiness to hand over their jewels to the first man who comes along. Repeatedly we have chronicled stories of the extraordinary way and simplicity of Chinese women, in the matter of giving the savings of a lifetime to absolutely unknown adventurers. We have tried to show that a Chinese woman, clever though she may be, is at the best of every plausible-tongued man. Another case has occurred to-day and [we would desire our Chinese contemporaries to note the fact] where two Chinese women were mercilessly taken advantage of. Both of them were quietly walking along the street, both of them felt that all was well, and both of them were sure that nothing could befall them. Unhappily for them one of Fagin's prototypes was on the scene and relieved each woman of her surplus jewellery.

At the Police Court this morning, Li Tai, a street-coolie, noised place of abode, was charged with obtaining money and jewellery to the value of \$210 from two women on the 13th and 14th inst. by means of a "bank-note" trick. It would appear from the evidence heard by Mr. J. H. Kemp that accused met the two women—one in Peel Street and the other in Queen's Road Central—on two successive days, and by means of the well-known "bank-note" trick, relieved them of all their jewellery. Each woman reported her grievance to Inspector Warnock and detectives were sent out with the result that the accused was met in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday morning, and apprehended.

He was found guilty on both counts and was sentenced to three months' hard labour on each count, sentences to run consecutively.

DEFACTORY articles published by Osaka papers in which foreign firms are mentioned, are now being used by the Japanese authorities for the recovery of damages for libel.

## A WILD RUNAWAY.

## EXCITING SCENE AT EAST POINT.

16th inst.

Wanchai was the scene of a most exciting runaway last evening. A big Chinese pony drawing one of those clumsy-looking chariots, tore down the Wong-ai-chong Road like a cavalry charger and was not brought up until it had reached the Praya East, after several pedestrians had had narrow escapes of being trampled on.

The Chinese driver was thrown down and painfully injured. In addition to severe bruises he is believed to have dislocated his shoulder.

Yesterday afternoon a number of Chinese gentlemen, with their lady friends, engaged the gharry and ordered the driver to drive them to the Happy Retreat. The pony, a grey one, was formerly used for racing purposes, and seemed to be in good spirits as he trotted eastwards. When the Happy Retreat was reached the party left the carriage, giving orders to the driver to wait for them at the gate.

As soon as they had departed the driver stepped down from his box, walked up to the pony's side to adjust the reins, and then proceeded to light a cigarette. In so doing the box of matches exploded in his hand. The driver shouted, and the pony, having its head turned in his direction at that moment, lost its temper. He kicked and wheeled about in a nervous fashion and then started out in the direction of a very narrow lane. The driver was knocked down on the spot, receiving certain injuries to his shoulder.

The gharry was very near coming to grief as the pony crossed the bridge, and headed along Leighton Hill Road. Arriving near the Craigengower Club matched, the pony veered to the left, dashed across the Howlinging Canal bridge, along Morrison Hill Road, up Wanchai Road, then into the "Praya East," and then into the "Praya East." The pony was then driven back to the stables. The runaway was a most exciting one, and several collisions were escaped during the dash.

## ABSENT JURYMEN.

## FINED FOR THEIR FORGOTTENNESS.

At the Criminal Sessions, on the 18th inst., two jurymen who were not in the court room when their names were called by the Registrar—Mr. Arathoon Stebbins—were later called to account for their absence. The offenders were Messrs. I. S. Perry and J. T. Shaw.

"How was it you were not here when your name was called?" asked the Chief Justice of Mr. Perry, who was the first to appear.

Mr. Perry replied that the matter had escaped his memory, and that he was very, very sorry for his absence.

The Chief Justice—I must impose the nominal fine of \$5.

Mr. Perry—I am very, very sorry. I am willing to attend the next sessions.

The Chief Justice—I must impose a nominal fine.

Mr. Perry adjourned to the office of the Registrar and paid the tax for his absent-mindedness.

Some five minutes later Mr. Shaw put in an appearance.

The Chief Justice—How was it you were not here?



## THE OUTPUT OF JAPANESE

# ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL

country during last month was 70,739, including 21,738 bales of right hand and 49,001 of left hand and 39,122 of other yarn. This shows a decrease of 3,873 bales, and the corresponding period of last year a loss of 9,073 bales.

agreement among the Japanese spinners to extend night work, in order to reduce the loss of output. The steady decrease of export trade in cotton yarns, it considers, have been ascribed to a wrong cause, by short-sighted spinners, in considering the demand to be over-supplied with their products. The truth, as the paper sees it,

the lowering of the figures of the has been simply due to the demand for goods at home. Now that the domestic has been fully met, it is just the time for owners to redouble their activities, in exchange their gold abroad instead of selling

go: The paper points to the steady increase in importation of the Indian article to Japan as the best proof that the Chinese market is lacking in demand. On the other hand, Japanese spinners show a curious contradiction in their conduct by attaching bonuses to the production of the Indian article.

their cunning design to limit the supply of the limited quantity at a higher price. Error comes simply from neglecting the rivalry in India. Otherwise they would exert redoubled energy instead of agreeing among themselves to lie idle.

**SLEEPING SICKNESS.**  
—  
**BRITISH INDEPENDENT ACTION.**  
GOVERNOR'S BATHING LETTER

**British Government has decided to take  
 instant action regarding sleeping sickness**

...with headquarters in London, says

It will be remembered that the recent 'international conference in London collapsed mainly owing to the opposition offered to the proposal to establish any international bureau in London. Alternative recommendations in favour of Paris and Brussels were put forward at the time, and no agreement was come to on this question.

The British National Bureau will be managed by a strong committee. Annual grants will be made by the Imperial and Boudanese Governments. To combat sleeping sickness in Britain and Germany are concluding a

Herkeith Bell, Governor of Uganda, writes to the "Times" an account of the terrible ravages of the sleeping sickness in the country and an appeal on behalf of the efforts being made to alleviate the sufferings of the people, describing the splendid work of the White Fathers of the Algerian Mission. Mr. Herkeith

days: "At the time of my visit to the re-  
the inmates numbered 120. They were  
d in large hatched bandas and were divided  
ding to sex and the various stages of the  
se. In one enclosure we saw a number  
ants, in whom the first outward signs of  
courage were just appearing. Unaware of  
impending doom, the little black mites

d and romped to their heart's content in the shade of the banana grove, and only the sweat glands at the base of their neck showed their fate was sealed. It was sad indeed to see that, in a very short time, those merry and laughing would gradually become more and more rare, and that all those poor little creatures whom the love life was so strong would

a year or two of misery, be laid in the dead cemetery that I could just see between trees.

under the cool shade of the broad thatched roof, and to prefer to sit or lie in the full blaze of the noonday sun. Even there many of them rested almost constantly, and drew about emaciated limbs the brown rags of bark-which partly covered them. Their features and haggard eyes testified to a long and arduous journey, and almost constantly

growing pains that almost constantly attend them, and the unhappy creature is forced to have special dread of being startled. Many of them were in the peculiar state of lethargy which has, doubtless, been responsible for the misleading name by which this disease has become commonly known. Fortunately, sound sleep rarely comes to the troubled modern athlete, and the

le comes from the constant strain of never  
pain. Many of them, in an unguarded  
put an end to their miserable lives, and it

order that more of them do not die likewise, it is estimated that over 20,000 sick now have to be dealt with, and they are being housed in large camps capable of accommodating about 1,000 at a time. Though the

of the Imperial Treasury, upon whom the administration of Uganda still has to rely to a certain extent, have authorised the expenditure of a considerable sum on the measures now proposed, everything has to be done on the most economical scale. Most of the unfortunate inmates of the camps are on short commons, and those who have

er friends, nor relations get nothing but  
dicum of bananas and beans. Their  
craving for meat will have to go un-  
ed; and the misery of their remaining  
will have but few alleviations. A taste  
of mutton now and then would be  
poor creatures be an intense joy, and  
the hope of obtaining from some of your

R. Koch, the well-known German bacteriologist, now in the United States, was in San Francisco about May 19 and said:

The professors of the College of  
Fine and the Tokio Association of  
Fine are making preparations to welcome  
him. It is said that he will stay in Japan for  
three months.

from Nagasaki to Hongkong during 1907, totalled at Yen 1,987,302 and in March this year, Yen 110,1807 against Yen 10,772 for the corresponding month of 1907. The bulk of goods exported from this port to Hongkong is of marine products and is shipped by the Japanese merchants. The boycott of Japanese goods has not been observed.

trade and the local Chinese merchants are frequently transacting practically as before.

[illegible]



## HON. MR. W. REES DAVIES.

## APPOINTED KING'S COUNSEL.

Information has been received in the Colony that His Majesty the King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney General of the Colony of Hongkong, to the rank of King's Counsel.

We are but echoing the sentiments of the Colony, when we state that the announcement of the honour which has thus been conferred upon the Attorney General will be received with genuine feelings of satisfaction throughout the Colony where the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies' professional ability and worth have not taken long to favourably impress the community generally. As law officer of the Crown in Hongkong, and therefore as adviser of the Government in all that concern the legal affairs with which Government has had to deal, the Attorney General has invariably exhibited a sense of impartiality and justice, which should be the inalienable attributes of one in the position which Mr. Davies holds in relation to the community of Hongkong, whose many and varied interests are not infrequently brought into conflict—or rather active controversy—with the Government of the Colony. When it is stated that the Attorney General has on every occasion sifted facts and arguments in a perfectly dispassionate manner and assisted in arriving at solutions of difficulties satisfactory to most parties concerned, we have but briefly and only partially stated the satisfactoriness to the citizens of Hongkong in the manner in which Mr. Davies has discharged his technical and onerous duties.

As draughtsmen of the various measures which have been introduced into the Legislative Council, during his twelve months' office in the Colony, the Attorney General has shown himself not above accepting suggestions for amendments of the draft Bills which had for their object the improvement of such legislative measures.

While congratulating Mr. Davies upon the honour conferred on him, we anticipate the general expressions of felicitations which will be extended to him on his accession to the distinguished rank of King's Counsel.

## A MAN OF MARK.

The personality of Sir Liang, the Viceroy of Yunnan, arouses so much interest nowadays, says the *Singapore Times*, that it is interesting to note what an acute French observer says of him. In an article in the *Revue Coloniale*, a Paris newspaper, he has no hesitation in calling Sir Liang a man of mark, whose like is seldom found in official China. Several French explorers, who recently came in contact with the Viceroy, have formed a high opinion of him. His rule has been the administration of the province, the spirit of progress is at work, and Yunnan only awaits the completion of the Tonkin railway to go ahead fast. Sir Liang is described as a man of understanding and inclined to progressive ideas, but anxious to do without foreign help as much as possible. He is bent on purifying the official class, and recently beheaded a lot of mandarins found guilty of corrupt practices. The Viceroy takes special interest in drilling the provincial forces in European style, and in organising a special force of armed police to guard the Tonkin railway when once finished. He seems thus to avoid foreign interference in the work of safeguarding the railway. The Viceroy follows practical methods of reform, and is foreseeing enough to station strong garrisons on the Tonkin frontier in view of possible foreign complications. The foreign railway is to him a standing danger, and he does his best to raise money to buy up the railroad and to extend it to the Yangtze Valley. But he cannot collect the large sums required for the purpose. The province has no capitalists; it is poor to stand fresh taxation, and no foreigners will lend the money on the Viceroy's security. He is in a fix. To buy the railway is impracticable. He views with mistrust the Railway Company, but it is all the same pushing on the line, which is expected to reach Meng-tze very shortly, and to get to the capital of the province two years hence. The above-mentioned journal is of opinion that, in the end, the Viceroy will bow to the inevitable and make it up with the Company. Many young men in the province have done so, and have taken up French and English employment under the Company. There is also now an increasing demand for French goods in Yunnan, with every prospect of trade soon advancing by leaps and bounds.

## JAPANESE YARN TRADE.

## NO IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—As the result of the reduction in the output of yarn by various spinning companies, the production of yarn for last month showed a decrease of about 10,000 bales as compared with the preceding month and April last year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

April 1907.	March 1908.	April 1907.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
76,750	86,320	87,720

As the spinning companies are agreed among themselves to reduce production by 27 per cent. from this month, a further reduction will be seen. But this being the season when there is only a small demand at home, the reduction of the output is not likely to materially reduce the stock congesting the market. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is reported to have contracted the purchase of 2,000 bales of 10's at ¥103.50 from the Kanagawa factory for export, to be delivered in May, June, and July. Nevertheless, the quotation on the Yokohama Exchange for July delivery having dropped below ¥100, the firm went on selling, and it would therefore seem that there is likely to be a loss on this transaction. Business is only being done to supply pressing wants, so that there is no prospect of improvement for the present.

Much of the spinning machinery for extending plant ordered during the boom is only now going into operation. The Fukushima Spinning-mill has already started the operation of additional spindles to the number of 3,000, 2,000 more are being added, to start working in October next. When all the increased spindles go into operation, the output of yarn by the company will increase by 50 per cent. The company's Imabari mill has been shipping coarse yarn for export exclusively, and all the output from March to August next is sold for export with prize ticket. The Daiichi Spinning Company, which was amalgamated with the Fukushima Company in February, has decided to convert 20,000 spindles out of 40,000 into weaving looms, and also to postpone the delivery of new machinery to 1911. Negotiations are now in progress with the managers in England from whom the machinery is ordered. As the result of the amalgamation with the Daiichi Company, the Fukushima Company has found that it has more capital than required, and it has been decided to reduce the capital to ¥7,000,000 by buying up shares.

At Yokohama, by name Kwok Kwong, was found hiding among the cargo of the steamer *Powen* early last Tuesday morning. He was charged with the Police Court, and fined \$50 for obtaining a passport from Canton without paying his fare.

## FORMOSA NOTES.

## INCREASE OF BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Tainan, 14th May.  
The three Banks of the Taiwan Ginke (Bank of Taiwan) the 34th Bank, and the Taiwan Savings Bank, doing business in Formosa, have lately notified the public that the rate of interest on deposits will be raised on and after the 25th instant. The increased rates are as follows:—

The Taiwan Ginke and 34th Bank:—  
Fixed deposit 6 months or over 6% per annum.  
Current a/c (1 sen per day per 100 yen) 3.5%.  
Small current a/c (1 sen 2 rin per day per 100 yen) 4.38%.

The Taiwan Savings Bank:—  
Fixed deposit 6 months or over 6% per annum.  
Current a/c (1 sen per day per 100 yen) 3.65%.  
Small current a/c (1 sen 3 rin per day per 100 yen) 4.745%.

The rate of interest on current account of the Taiwan Ginke and the 34th Bank, is unaltered, being 8 rin per day per 100 yen = 2.92%.

The reason for this increase of interest, according to the information of the bankers concerned, is to keep an equilibrium of Bank interest with the Banks in Japan proper, where the rate of interest has been considerably raised lately, and now that business in Formosa is becoming so closely connected with business in Japan, the Bankers here considered it necessary to keep on an equal footing in respect to interest on deposits; hence the increase.

## THE TEA SEASON.

We have already reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha include Keelung as a regular port of call, in their Hongkong-Australia Line during the tea season in Formosa. The first steamer for this year will be s.s. *Aki Maru* which is expected at Keelung on the 28th instant. The succeeding steamers to call, and their expected dates of departure from Hongkong and arrival at Keelung are as follows:—

Steamers.	Hongkong.	at Keelung.
<i>Aki Maru</i> .....	26th May	28th May
<i>Iyo Maru</i> .....	9th June	11th June
<i>Kaga Maru</i> .....	21st	23rd
<i>Togo Maru</i> .....	7th July	9th July
<i>Shikima Maru</i> .....	21st	23rd
<i>Togo Maru</i> .....	7th Aug.	9th Aug.
<i>Aki Maru</i> .....	18th	20th
<i>Iyo Maru</i> .....	1st Sept.	3rd Sept.
<i>Kaga Maru</i> .....	15th	17th

The Togo Kien Kaisha also are sending their newly-built steamer *Tenyo Maru* on the 3rd June from Hongkong, and the following table shows the other steamers which will call during this tea season:—

Steamers.	Hongkong.	at Keelung.
<i>Tenyo Maru</i> .....	2nd June	3rd June
<i>Siberia</i> .....	4th July	6th
<i>Wachuria</i> .....	18th	20th
<i>Aki Maru</i> .....	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.
<i>Hongkong Maru</i> .....	18th	20th
<i>Kori</i> .....	20th	21st

Besides the above, there are some steamers of the C.P.R., H. A. Lisle and *Princes Line* calling at Keelung during the season; so that the number of foreign steamers, or steamers engaged in ocean voyages, calling during this season, will be as many as one or two steamers per week.

It is hoped that some tramp steamers, desirous of filling space leaving Shanghai and/or Hongkong, will also call at Keelung.

It is to be noticed that no tea is likely to be exported through Tamsui this season, and every tea merchant is prepared to export from Keelung, and therefore all tea this season will be shipped from the latter port this year, except a small quantity which may come out after the above regular liners cease to call, in which case such small quantity may be shipped from Tamsui.

## THE TRADE-MARK QUESTION.

## SOME PLAIN QUERIES.

The following letter addressed to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* and signed "Trade-mark Lover," appeared in the issue of that journal of Monday (17th inst.).

"Sir,—In your to-day's issue you refute the assertions that 'the Japanese regulations are not only useless but even dangerous' and that 'foreign merchants are exposed to finding themselves actually defamed from using their own trade-marks in Japan.'"

"You contend that 'registration shall be refused to any trade-mark which tends to deceive the public or which is identical with or bears a close resemblance to a trade-mark already in use.'"

"You further point out that the Bureau of Patents and Trade-marks cannot be familiar with all the marks in use whether at home or abroad, and it may thus happen that registration is granted in unwitting violation. But in that event 'action may be brought for nullification of the registration.'"

"Are you prepared to practically prove your intention of the law by taking up a case for nullification of registration on the plea advanced above or to give the address of a Japanese patent agent who is prepared to do so with a chance of success?"

"The facts of the case I am able to furnish you with, are very simple: Certain manufacturers abroad are defamed from not only using their trade-mark in Japan but also from cancelling a registration because a Japanese correspondent applied for the registration of the very trade-mark a few days earlier than the rightful owner."

"As the trade-mark in question is part of the trading-name of the manufacturers the latter are consequently also shut out with their exhibits from the next Grand Exhibition to be held in Tokyo."

## TROUBLESOME LASCARS.

## MORE OF THE "CLAN MACMILLAN'S" CREW SENT TO GAOL.

20th inst.  
It does not require any pointing out to show that somebody is having trouble on board the steamer *Clan Macmillan*. Yesterday, Captain A. W. Simpson charged four of his Lascar seamen to the Marine Court with wilful disobedience of his law command, *i.e.* refusing to return to the ship after their leave had expired, and they were all convicted, sentenced to forfeit four days' pay each and to go to gaol for six weeks.

This morning, thirteen more Lascars from the *Clan Macmillan* appeared before the Harbour-magistrate on similar charges. Captain Simpson stated that soon after he returned to his ship yesterday the defendants informed him that they would do no more work until he obtained the instant release of the four men who were convicted yesterday. This he informed them was impossible, and every one of the defendants returned to the fore and refused to move a hand.

All of the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge. Three of them were ordered to forfeit four days' pay each, and the remainder (twelve) to go to gaol.

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

## ANTI-MONARCHIST INVASION.

Dispatches received from the South by the local mandarin report that a body of anti-monarchists variously estimated at from 5,000 to 5,000, the majority of whom carry after of the latest pattern, crossed the Annam frontier into Yunnan on April 28 inst. in the vicinity of Hohobien, in the prefecture of Ligan. The next day the anti-monarchists attacked, and the day following captured a number of fortified posts at Hokou amongst the spoils being some 2,000 Mauser magazine rifles, which the cowardly garrisons threw away in their flight. On the 1st instant the main body of the insurgents marched upon and attacked the market town of Kaibus, in the neighbourhood of which are some copper mines, the chief manager of which was shot by them. The anti-monarchists, who are led by men who have apparently had a modern military education, openly announce that they are invading Yunnan on behalf of Sun Yat-sen, who is also known to the Government as Sun Wen the "Supreme Head" of their society.

In an urgent telegram to the Peking Government, Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yunnan-Kuei provinces, declares that the insurgents seem to be well provided with money, commissariat and firearms of the best kind and also possess a great quantity of ammunition, as if prepared for a long campaign. Owing to the slender strength of

## THE YUNNAN ARMY.

Viceroy Hsi Liang begs the Government to issue instructions calling upon the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces bordering the Yunnan-Kuei territory, to send reinforcements and supplies of war without delay to assist the Yunnan troops; failing which, Hsi Liang reports that he cannot hope to resist the insurgents successfully. In response to this appeal an Imperial Rescript was at once sent by telegram to H.E. Chang Ming-chi, Governor of Kuangsi, which adjoints Yunnan province, to send with all haste the troops under the command of Generals Lung Chi-kuang and Lu Yung-tung to the rescue.

## VICEROY CENSURED.

Viceroy Hsi Liang has also received a special Imperial Edict censuring him for being taken unaware by the invading anti-monarchists and makes him responsible for any untoward crises that may hereafter occur. At the same time he has been informed that the French Minister in Peking is that the French authorities in Annam had suffered such an irruption to start from their territory, and asking that as a remedy a strict supervision of the frontiers be made without delay in order to prevent further supplies from crossing into Yunnan or Kuangsi to the aid of the anti-monarchists. Furthermore as there are numerous French subjects in the vicinity of Hokou and Mengtze near the scene of disturbances, Viceroy Hsi Liang has been commanded to take extra precautions for their protection.

## GENERALISSIMO APPOINTED.

A late dispatch states that Lu Ch'un-lin, until lately Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan, has been appointed generalissimo of the Yunnan Government forces with instructions to crush the insurrection at all cost. This official was ordered last April to vacate the Provincial Treasuryship of Yunnan and go up to Peking for appointment to another post and had already, on the 2nd instant, reached Ch'angsha, Hunan, on his way to Peking. As instructions had been sent ordering him to return post haste to Yunnan, he is probably already half way on his return journey to take command of his army. In order to enable him to report direct to the Throne on his arrival at Yunnan, Lin Ch'un-lin has been raised to the rank of an expectant Metropolitan officer of the 3rd grade.

## AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We translate the following Imperial Rescript received by Viceroy Hsi Liang on the 5th instant from Peking:—"The rebel Sun (Yat-sen) and his men have fine modern rifles and are well provided with funds, whilst the possession of the devotion of his fellow rebels who seem to be well organized. We have been informed that his followers in Yunnan now number over 5,000 men, and their object is to overthrow the dynasty. These rebels therefore must not be confused with other kinds of insurgents, whose sole ambition hitherto has been only local success. Now the treaty port of Mengtze is the great gateway into Yunnan; once Mengtze is lost the whole province will suffer disastrously. Lose no time therefore in collecting your troops to the rescue of those now opposing the rebels."

## A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE-HILL.

In spite of the alarming news that has been received by the local mandarin as given above, it may be thought, in the light of former experience, that there is an attempt in certain quarters to make a mountain out of the proverbial mole-hill. There was much blow about of trumpets a short time ago; it will be recalled by our readers, about the desperate fighting between the Imperial troops and a body of anti-monarchists before the "forts" of Ch'ien-an-shan on the Kuangsi-Tongking frontiers. The anti-monarchists had captured the "forts" upon their invasion of Kuangsi and the troops that had been gathered together to eject the invaders tried "desperately" to do so—the reports declared at the time. As a matter of fact the so-called "impreachable" forts at Ch'ien-an-shan were at that time neither more than a few dilapidated structures surrounded by mud walls, easily destroyed by a few shells from a modern field or mountain gun. A correspondent tells us there was scarcely any fighting at the "forts"; the Government troops simply waited for the anti-monarchists to abandon the "forts"—which they had to do at last owing to lack of food supplies—and then calmly marched in. We trust and believe that the "doings" now in Yunnan will be a similar kind of heroic comedy. Of course, it is to the interest of those connected to magnify their general, for the sake of the kudos that will be attainable at the end of the campaign.—N. C. D. News.

## EMPIRE DAY.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on the 20th inst., the following notifications appear:—

The Police Magistrate's Department shall be, and the same is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, on Monday, the 8th June, 1908.

It is notified that as Victoria Day, the 24th May, falls on a Sunday, Monday the 25th May will be observed as a Public and Bank Holiday in its stead under the Victoria Day Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1903), and that on Monday, the 8th June, the latter being a Bank Holiday under the provisions of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), will be observed as Government Holiday.

We learn that the Japanese residents of Hongkong, with their natural adaptability to circumstances, are making efforts to borrow the Chinese money market in order to hold a Japanese race meeting.—*Bankers Daily News.*

## THE FOCHOW DISTURBANCE.

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENT OBJECTED TO.

The following excerpt from the *Fochow Echo*, of the 9th inst., explains the disturbance reported in our telegram columns on the 14th inst.

For several years the foreign consuls at Fochow have tried through the Chinese authorities to abate the annoyance and nuisance of carrying uncovered piles of night-soil and refuse through the streets of the Foreign Settlement, with little success. Just recently the Provisional Judge, Chai Chai-tian, by direction of H.E. the Viceroy, issued a proclamation that the piles should be covered on and after the 1st day of the 4th moon (April 30th), and native police and soldiers were stationed at the city gates, etc., to enforce the regulation, but on that day all the coolies struck and refused to carry any buckets, and for three days nothing was removed from the houses. In the meantime the members of the Reform Society were busy securing other coolies at the expense of the Society to carry covered night-soil buckets at several temples and in the villages, explaining to the people the importance to public health and comfort of enforcing the regulations; acting as middle men between the officials and the 18 guilds who control all the coolies engaged in this business. They succeeded in getting most of the guilds to sign a bond that half of the coolies should use the covers from the 15th of the 4th moon (May 14th), and the rest should do so from the 1st of the 5th moon. The reason for the revolt is said to be because the guilds regarded the proclamation as only a beginning of the part of the officials to compel the guilds to pay a tax on all piles carried, and to be required only to carry at certain hours of each day, and at night. The Society secured a promise from the local authorities that no tax would be imposed, etc. When the coolies resumed their work, these provisions were quite generally carried out in the city, although in Nankai many buckets are covered. Mr. Kao who has charge of the enforcement on this side, expects to have general compliance according to the dates mentioned. The community is to be congratulated that there is every prospect of this old nuisance being abated in the near future. This movement reveals apart only of the practical utility of the workings of the Native Reform Society.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

## ARBITRARY ORDERS GENERALLY RESPECTED.

The annexed resolution, having reference to the opium question, was passed unanimously by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held on Saturday, the 16th inst.:

"The Committee of the Chamber record their strong protest against any arbitrary orders from the Imperial Government to close immediately the Opium divan in Hongkong."

"The Committee of this Chamber is entirely sympathetic towards all reasonable bona-fide efforts for the mitigation of the abuse of opium but is of the opinion that any action having for its object the immediate suppression of the sale and use of opium in Hongkong will have serious effect on the economic conditions here and lead to disastrous results to the Colony's prosperity unless similar action is enforced in China."

"It is therefore resolved to request the Hongkong Government to inform the Imperial Government that any hasty and ill-considered action taken in this matter to the detriment of the interests of this Colony will be generally resented, but that on the other hand a policy of gradualism in its action to the Imperial Government's agreement with India will be loyally supported."

## DRASTIC REFORMS PENDING IN CEYLON.

The following is an amplified form of the report received in Colombo, on the 7th inst., and forwarded to Singapore the same day:—

The report of the Ceylon Commission, said Colonel H. J. Under-Secretary for the Colonies, recommended the abandonment of the present system of raiting and licensing, the closing of all houses at the expiration of the existing licenses, and the establishment of a Government monopoly over the crude drug. For every shop closed the nearest Government dispensary should be available for the drug to adult habitual users, who would be registered. The report also recommended the entire prohibition of the use of the drug, except for medical purposes, after a definite period, and the appointment of special officers for inspection.

Government, he said, had accepted all these recommendations, except the entire prohibition of the use of opium, to which he was not prepared to express a definite opinion at present.

Lord Crewe telegraphed to Sir Henry M. Callum last night accepting the proposals.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton congratulated the Government on their entirely reasonable action.

Sir Edward Grey said Viscount Merley's promises had largely been fulfilled. With regard to the question that Shanghai was not closing all the dens he pointed out that Shanghai was an international settlement, and that the decision rested with the rate-payers. He would use every influence to insure the Municipality carrying out their intention of ending the traffic in two years; but it was unfair to contrast the action of the Municipality with that of native cities where the dens would still sell opium, though they were closed. He had asked the United States the same question, and the answer was that the Commission would be quite independent. Sir Edward Grey said a tribute to the good result attained so quickly by the Chinese Government, which was undertaking a great task—a greater task than was possible for any Government. He desired the Chinese to feel that we were sympathizing with and aiding them.

## THE OAKA ASHI OBSERVES THAT IN VIEW OF AN ADVANCE OF JAVA SUGAR TO Y.15, AND AN APPROACHING OPENING OF THE SUGAR SEASON, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED BY THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY DISPOSED OF 7,000 BALS AT THE AUCTION HELD ON THE 4TH INSTANT. OWING TO THE SUPPLY OF THE SUGAR CANS AND BEETS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA FALLING SHORT, THERE IS PROSPECT OF THE MARKET RISING. NEVERTHELESS PESSIMISTIC VIEWS PREVAIL ON THE TOKYO AND OAKA SHARE MARKETS, REGARDING THE VALUE OF THE SHARES OF SUGAR-REFINING COMPANIES. WITH REGARD TO THIS ATTITUDE THE OAKA JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, WHO REPORTED THAT THE RESULT OF THE AUCTION OF THE COMPANY UP TO THE END OF APRIL WAS VERY SATISFACTORY. HE SAID THE COMPANY HELD A STOCK OF CRUDE SUGAR SUFFICIENT TO LAST FOR THE YEAR, AND THE UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS CIRCULATED IN THE SHARE MARKETS WERE UNWORTHY OF NOTICE. THE OAKA JOURNAL REPORTS THAT THE NET PROFIT OF THE COMPANY AMOUNTED TO NEARLY Y.1,000,000, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID AT THE END OF 1908 AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT.

## SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

## EXPOSURE OF THEIR DRAWBACKS.

Mr. Nishikawa, manager of the Japan Shipowners' Association, delivered an interesting speech on shipping subsidies at a recent meeting of the Oriental Society held at Tokyo, which may be taken to show that even in Japan some doubt is beginning to be felt in the utility of such measures of protection and encouragement.

All will agree, said Mr. Nishikawa, in the necessity for the development of the country's maritime trade in order to encourage the growth of foreign trade and the emigration of Japanese abroad, etc. For this purpose the Government is annually spending a large amount of money. The total amount of shipping subsidy provided for in the Budget for the current fiscal year is Y.13,000,000, of which Y.12,500,000 is under the control of the Department of Communications and Y.500,000 in the hands of the Home Office, for the purpose of the extension of navigation in Formosa. The amount of subsidy Japan is paying for the encouragement of her maritime trade is thus by no means small. In the current year, for instance, the subsidy absorbs 50 per cent of the estimated revenue of the business tax and 7 per cent of the income tax. The fact that the Diet agrees to the disbursement of such a large amount of money without any objection may be taken as proof that the people are paying the utmost attention to the

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Further, it may be shown that Japan pays the largest amount in the matter of shipping subsidy of any country in the world.

This year's subsidy shows an increase of Y.386,000 on that for last year. The increase is due to the building of ships of large tonnage such as the *Tenyo*, *Chiyu*, and *Kamo*. The law puts no limit on the construction of large vessels, and therefore the subsidy, which at present amounts to 15 million yen, may be increased to 15 or even 20 million yen in the near future. It is very doubtful whether such a method of shipping encouragement is beneficial to the country.

## THE OBJECT LESSONS.

furnished by some foreign countries tend to demonstrate the fact that the development of the maritime trade does by no means depend on the amount of bounty that country spends for its encouragement. England, for example, annually expends Y.10,348,000 on her mail and naval subsidies; Germany, Y.3,330,000; the United States, Y.8,616,000; France, Y.10,000,000; Italy, Y.4,465,000; and Russia, Y.3,526,000. Of the countries mentioned above subsidies are mostly given for the carrying of mails under contract, with the exception of France and Italy, where bounty is given for the encouragement of navigation and shipbuilding. Despite this fact the shipping trade of these two countries not only does not show any advance compared with that of England, Germany, and the United States, but it seems to be actually declining.

If, Mr. Nishikawa continued, we take the amount of the subsidies paid by the various countries when divided by the total tonnage possessed by them, it will be seen that

## JAPAN COMES FIRST IN THE LIST.

With Y.130 per ton; France, second, with Y.113 per ton; Russia third with Y.75; Italy fourth with Y.56; America fifth with Y.27; Germany sixth with 81 sen; and England seventh with 65 sen per ton. It may serve as a valuable lesson to Japan to note that in France and Italy, where a similar system of encouragement as in Japan is in vogue, the shipping trade shows very little headway in comparison with other countries. This year's shipping subsidy in Japan shows an increase of three million yen on that of last year, and it is more than probable that it will go on increasing year after year, unless an amendment of the law is introduced. The present law for the encouragement of navigation was framed and put into operation in 1895, and is to remain in force for eighteen years—that is, until 1914. The unsuitable nature of the law as applied to the present conditions of things can be easily imagined when it is considered that a law brought into operation to meet requirements twelve years ago is still allowed to exist, notwithstanding the tremendous progress made during the past decade or so.

## MR. NISHIKAWA THEN GOES ON INTO DETAIL AS TO THE FAULTY NATURE OF THE LAW,

and points out that, as it now stands, it has a positive tendency to encourage the construction of ships and promote their voyage abroad more for the sake of receiving the bounty than for the development of trade, though the latter is the real object for which the law was devised. "According to the existing arrangement the larger the tonnage of the vessel, the greater the speed, the more tonnage, the greater the bounty. For this reason there has been an unmistakable tendency to build larger ships with a greater speed regardless of the general economy of such vessels for business purposes. On the occasion of the late war, for instance, the Government paid charterage on the gross tonnage of the vessels engaged as transports. The result was that the Government was obliged to pay for tonnage which was not of any actual benefit, the net tonnage being far below the gross tonnage. There is then the question of speed."

## THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE.

of building vessels of greater speed for the sake of subsidy must be the production of ships of a very uneconomical character. That a greater speed will require a larger consumption of fuel is a matter of course, and in a long voyage it inevitably will be taken up by her fuel. The Japanese navigation subsidy is paid for the mileage travelled, not for the amount of cargo carried or not carried, with the consequence that the privileged ships are often induced to travel with scanty cargo. Some years ago, when coal was rather dear in Japan, certain ships brought coal to this country all the way from Australia. Of course Australian coal was dearer than Japanese even then, but it was calculated by the shipowners that when the subsidy received for the voyage was taken into consideration Australian coal was cheaper than Japanese. Again, the grant of bounty to certain classes of ships will have the result of driving away unprotected vessels from the field of competition, and this destroys the spirit of independence and free competition.

On these and other grounds Mr. Nishikawa thinks that the shipping subsidy law as it is now in force is more injurious than beneficial to the interests of the country.—*Japan Chronicle.*

POLICE Sergeant Gordon, who has recently been transferred to Cheung-chai island, had a farmer—Chui Sam, of 7, Mui-Wo village, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court today (20th inst.), charged with shooting game on Lantau Island yesterday without a licence. The farmer, it appears, went on the hills yesterday with his gun, his dogs accompanying him, and shot a deer. Sergeant Gordon met him returning with the carcass and placed him under arrest. Defendant pleaded that he had been discharged with a licence.

## THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Further communications have been received from Dr. M. A. Stein concerning the results of his geographical and archaeological expedition in Central Asia. They are dated Kashgar, Dec. 10, 1907. Dr. Stein's first move from Kashgar was to the great snowy range south, which forms the watershed between the Su-lai-ho and Tun-huang rivers. In spite of very massive construction, all lines of walls facing east, and thus standing across the direction of the prevailing winds, have been completely breached, and in many places effaced to their very foundation, while the walls facing north and south have escaped almost unscathed.

After surveying the great chain of glaciated peaks which overlooks the Nam-shan valley, and the detrital plateaus of the Nam-shan valley, Dr. Stein and his companions made their way over hitherto unexplored ground to the foot of the mountains near the famous Chi-yu-Kuan gate of the "Great Wall." Here a short stay enabled him to carry out an archaeological problem of considerable historical interest in connection with the "Great Wall." The imposing line of this wall which bends round the westernmost part of the Nam-shan valley, has always been represented in books and maps as the end of the ancient "Great Wall" guarding the northern border of Kansuh. Yet with this assumption it was difficult to reconcile certain early Chinese notices which seemed to place that famous gate much further to the west, and still more forcibly there spoke against it the remains of the wall in the spring had revealed the desert of Tun-huang. Careful examination on the spot disclosed the Chi-yu-Kuan the junction of two lines of frontier defence of widely different age and purpose. One line, represented by the crumbling wall of stamped clay which runs along the whole northern border of the Su-chow and Kancho districts, was proved by certain ruins to have originally continued westwards in the direction of An-shih and the Tun-huang lines, and to date, like the latter, from the second century B.C. Its main purpose was to safeguard the narrow belt of oases along the north coast of the Nam-shan, which was indispensably needed as a passage into Eastern Turkistan when Chinese political and commercial expansion towards the "Western regions" had commenced under the first Han dynasty. The second line, which meets this ancient wall at right angles and through which the Chi-yu-Kuan Gate leads, was shown to be of far less ancient construction, and probably does not go back further than the 15th or 16th century A.D. It was built for the different purpose of closing the great route towards Central Asia and the West at a period when China had once more resumed her traditional attitude of seclusion.

Soochow, the first town within the "wall," served as base for Dr. Stein's expedition into the Central Nam-shan



## S.S. "Tenyo Maru."

## FIRST TURBINE STEAMER IN PORT.

## MAGNIFICENT ADDITION TO THE TRANSPACIFIC FLEET.

21st Inst.

In the shipping annals of the port of Hongkong, an important record has to be chronicled to-day in the arrival of the fine new turbine steamer on her maiden voyage from Yokohama to be engaged on the Trans-Pacific trade in the interests of her Japanese owners—the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The *Tenyo Maru* enjoys the distinction of being the very first turbine steamer to be built in the renowned Japanese shipyards, and she is also conspicuous by the fact of being the first of that class of vessels to cast her anchor in the second most important port in the world. Commanded by Captain Philip H. Gilling, she left Yokohama on the 16th inst., arriving at Hongkong to schedule time this morning. She took up her moorings off Stonecutters Is. We are told that the *Tenyo Maru*, 14,000-ton, triple screw, turbine steamer, is the response to a demand for greater speed and added comfort. Built in Japan, it stands in detail of construction and arrangement as the highest expression of the shipbuilder's art. The building of this liner occupied two years, but long before the keel was laid the two years were scarcely a shadow, as they might add to their own the experience of others and from the total of the world's best select the plans for the new Queen of the Pacific.

**MEANING OF THE NAME.**  
*Tenyo*, translated into English, means "Heaven," and her sister-ship *Chiyo* "Sea." The *Tenyo Maru* flies the Japanese flag and is an important addition to Japan's merchant marine, but it stands for more than that. As its name with that of the *Chiyo* is drawn from "all outdoors," so, in their construction, these liners embody and typify the shipbuilding of the universe.

**IS SWIFT AND SAFE.**  
 The *Tenyo Maru* is swift and safe. The first is assured by the fact that it is driven by powerful turbine engines, the kind that give the great British warship *Dreadnought* her marvellous speed, and of similar construction to those that enabled the *Zimurine* and *Mauritania* to set the Atlantic record from all competitors. Safety is assured by strength of construction, and the use of wireless telegraphy and other modern devices for annihilating distance; reduce to a negligible quantity the dread of a long sea voyage, once intimately associated with ocean travel.

**COMFORT CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.**  
 The *Tenyo Maru* is comfortable. The turbine engines insure an entire absence of vibration, and the great size of the ship is a guarantee of steadiness in the heaviest seaway. The use of liquid fuel means absolute cleanliness, and decks, rails, chairs and other open air lounging places carry no menace of grime to the whitest of duck or linen, or the daintiest of lace.

For other comforts, the luxurious side of ocean travel, the world's stowhouse has been drawn upon for its best. In the matter of cuisine, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha reputation will be fully maintained. Before describing the ship in more detail, it might be well to call special attention to the principle followed in the designing and construction of this vessel. Skilled and experienced agents of the Company circled the globe more than a few times in their search for the best. The courtesy of British, French, German and other national consuls gave the Toyo Kisen Kaisha the benefit of Occidental experience with the latest devices for comfort and safety in equipment and construction. There are no experiments on the new liner. Every new feature adopted has stood the test of actual experience elsewhere and the completed ship represents the matured results of the world's greatest skill in naval architecture.

**BUILDING STRICTLY SUPERVISED.**  
 The *Tenyo Maru* was built at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki. The vessel has been built to conform with Lloyd's exacting requirements and the equally stringent rules laid down by the Japanese Government. To insure adherence to these high standards of workmanship, representatives of Lloyd's and of the Government have supervised and passed upon every detail in the construction of the vessel.

The principal dimensions of the *Tenyo Maru* are as follows:  
 Length over all 375 feet; length between perpendiculars 350 feet; moulded breadth 61 feet; moulded depth to upper deck 38 feet, 6 inches; moulded depth to shelter deck 46 feet, 6 inches; gross tonnage 14,000 tons; displacement 21,000 tons; first-class passengers 275; intermediate passengers 34; steerage passengers 800; type of engine Parsons Turbine; boilers 13 cylindrical three shafts; designed speed 20 knots; cargo capacity 8,000 tons.

In general design, the *Tenyo Maru* is strictly modern. To the unseasoned traveller the absence of vibration will be one of the liner's chief recommendations. The turbines do their work in silence and without communicating the tremor of their exertion to the whole hull. The use of liquid fuel does away with the dirt, delay and annoyance of coal-burning ships.

**A FEW SPECIAL FEATURES.**  
 To sum up a few of the *Tenyo Maru's* attractions:

There are six decks which afford 5,400 feet of promenade and ample room for living quarters of liberal proportions. A new system of ventilation insures fresh air in every station in every kind of weather. An electric fan in every room insures comfort when temperature climbs, and a system of heating controlled by the occupant of the room gives the passenger immunity against cold. An electric light in every berth permits those so inclined to read in bed. There is a well equipped gymnasium. There is a nursery where the children may romp to their hearts' content in perfect safety. There is an auxiliary saloon where private parties may be given. A system of wireless telegraphy keeps the traveller posted on world happenings, gives him a means of communicating with his friends or business associates ashore and enables him to make hotel reservations and other arrangements while still far out at sea. There is a dark room where the amateur photographer will find facilities for doing everything from loading a plate holder to enlarging the snapshot he just made of those gorgeous clouds or that pretty girl. The after part of one of the decks is especially designed and well-furnished. A deck-plano is installed. The after-deck stokers may be enjoyed on the *Tenyo Maru* without deserting the ladies for the smoking room or dragging the ladies on deck, for the liner has a lounging room where after-dinner coffee will be served and where "he" may pay his devotion to Lady Nicotine and at the same time enjoy "her" company. There is a smoking room of course and a ladies' room, each peculiarly and artistically adapted to its purpose. In brief, the *Tenyo Maru* affords all the comforts of land and many comforts found in few homes; all this standing land with a constant change of air and seas.

## THE GREAT TIRE OF DECK.

The *Tenyo Maru's* six decks are devoted as follows:—Boat deck, known as A deck; promenade deck, known as B deck; shelter deck, known as C deck; upper deck, known as D deck; main deck, known as E deck; lower deck, known as F deck. A and B decks are devoted exclusively to first-class accommodations, C deck is the weather deck. On the fore and aft extremities it carries the cargo gear. Amidships, in a deck house 380 feet long, are first-class cabins and the dining saloon, the latter a gorgeous dream of artistic harmony and solid comfort. On D deck, the intermediate passengers have their quarters. Amidships on D, however, are some first-class cabins. E and F decks are for cargo. The shaft tunnel port forms the lower deck and bottom of the hold. The *Tenyo Maru* has six holds of almost equal capacity and eight hatchways.

## THE STEERAGE.

The Japanese steerage is forward and the Chinese steerage aft on E deck. The *Tenyo Maru* has accommodations for 800 steerage passengers. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as science can make them. The ventilation affords cubic air space far beyond the legal requirements and in cold weather the staterooms are heated by the thermostat system used in the first and second cabins. Dining tables and seats are provided as required by the amended laws governing this class of travel, and the berths were made especially by Hoskins for this particular purpose.

## COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The commissary arrangements on the *Tenyo Maru* are elaborate and complete. Electricity plays an important part in the culinary department. The ice-making plant insures a constant supply of fresh food in perfect condition. There are separate galleys for Chinese and Japanese steerage passengers.

## OTHER FEATURES.

On C deck is located an inquiry office for the benefit of all passengers. The purser is also situated here and on the after end of the same deck is a well-equipped surgery and hospital. There is a printing office on D deck from which will be published a daily paper containing the latest world's news received by wireless, gossip of the ship and a record of the big turbine's behaviour.

## CARGO GEAR.

For the benefit of those concerned in the transportation of freight, a brief outline of the *Tenyo Maru's* cargo handling equipment will be of interest. Each hatch, there are eight of them, is provided with two of Clark Chapman's winches, specially designed for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. There are two 25-ton derricks. Twin capstans are fitted at fore and aft extremes of C deck.

The anchor cables are 7½ inches in diameter and the liner carries four Hall's patent steel anchors. Anchors and cables weigh 90 tons.

There is telephone communication between all working parts of the ship. The water-tight doors to the numerous bulkheads with which the *Tenyo Maru* is provided are installed on long arm system and in an emergency can all be closed instantaneously and simultaneously from the bridge. So perfect is the system of water-tight bulkheads throughout the liner, that the *Tenyo Maru* is practically unsinkable.

## THE TURBINE ENGINES.

The main propelling machinery of the *Tenyo Maru* is composed of Parsons' steam turbines. One H. P. turbine with rotor of 76 inches diameter is situated at the centre of the engine room and one L. P. turbine with rotor of 106 inches diameter is placed on either side. Each turbine drives a separate shaft of 12½ inches in diameter, fitted with one propeller. The reversing turbine, of ample power to insure efficient manoeuvring, are incorporated with the L. P. turbine casing, the two side propellers being used for going astern.

The turbines are designed for a working boiler pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, developing about 17,000 horse-power at 27½ revolutions per minute. As the turbines rotate in one direction only and are perfectly balanced, they do their work without noise and without vibration.

## THREE PROPELLERS.

The triple propeller arrangement has as much advantage over the twin screw system as the twin screws are better than a single propeller. Smaller propellers can be used, thus reducing the chance of lost blades, and in case this happens to one propeller the liner is still as well off as the twin screw steamer.

## AUXILIARY ENGINES.

In the engine-room are numerous powerful auxiliary engines, each one duplicated as a provision against breakdown. There are twenty-eight sets of pumps, two powerful evaporators and one duplex distiller for the manufacture of fresh water.

## THE BOILERS.

The steam generating plant consists of thirteen single ended, Scotch boilers, 15 feet 9 inches in diameter and 11 feet 6 inches long having 12 Morrison's suspension furnaces and an aggregate heating surface of 37,600 square feet, working under Howden's forced draught. The boilers are arranged in two compartments enclosed by separate water tight bulkheads with automatic water-tight doors of the long arm latest patent type. Each group of boilers has a common funnel of oval form with diameters 12 feet 6 inches and 9 feet 6 inches. The electric generating plant consists of two sets of 75 K. W. compound engine dynamos, one set being kept in reserve all the time. The wiring is done on the double distribution box system and arranged so as to be accessible at all parts of the ship.

## OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

We understand the local agents are completing arrangements for holding an official reception on board the *Tenyo Maru* on Monday next, when the public will be afforded an opportunity of going over this magnificent addition to the fleet of Japanese steamers engaged in the growing trade to and from Pacific ports.

## A LAY OF THE WATER CART.

Presumably it is owing to the notorious propensity of great minds to think alike that the *Japan Advertiser* and "Clarissa" in the *Japan Gazette* have simultaneously perpetrated a familiar rhyme to deride the eccentricities of the Japanese water-cart. The *Advertiser* confines its effort to two lines, as follows:—

Sprinkle, sprinkle, little cart,  
 How we wonder where thou art.  
 "Clarissa," more greatly daring, elaborates the theme as follows:—

Sprinkle, sprinkle, water cart!  
 How I wonder what thou art!  
 Never can I find you night  
 When the stars are deep and dry.  
 When the clouds are in the air,  
 And the streets with rain are wet,  
 Then you swing your little right  
 Sprinkling, sprinkling, left and right.  
 And when bright my boots are "shined,"  
 Hands in costly kids confined,  
 Rattling down the sodden street,  
 How you soak my hands and feet.

## A. S. WATSON AND CO. LIMITED.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the company (since its registration) to be held at the offices of the company in Alexandra Buildings on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10:00 a.m. reads:—

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you a statement of the company's business, with a balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1907.

The net profits of the company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the general managers, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, amount to \$81,532.12. To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year, \$4,826.67.

From this there has to be deducted—  
 General managers' commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 50 of the amended laws governing this class of travel, and the berths were made especially by Hoskins for this particular purpose. 4,076.60  
 Remuneration of the Consulting Committee as per Article 92 2,500.00  
 6,576.60

Leaving available for appropriation \$80,438.19

We paid an interim dividend of 3 per cent. in November last amounting to \$27,000.00. We now propose to pay a further dividend of 3 per cent. (making 6 per cent. for the year) which will absorb 27,000.00. To write off building improvements, furniture, fittings, utensils of trade, and water plant, and machinery, 20,000.00. To carry forward to 1908 account 6,438.19

\$80,438.19

**CONSULTING COMMITTEE.**  
 The existing consulting committee consists of Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, and Messrs. H. P. White and J. Scott-Harston.

**AUDITORS.**  
 The company's accounts at the head office have been audited by Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. W. Hutton Poits, who offer themselves for re-election.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

**Liabilities.**  
 Capital account \$100,000.00  
 Permanent reserve fund 300,000.00  
 Reserve fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends 15,000.00  
 Local and general liabilities in the East and in America \$170,664.02  
 Local and general liabilities in London \$3,888.48  
 224,552.50

Mortgage on section E of Island Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon \$48,000.00  
 Mortgage on Marine Lot No. 20 and the buildings thereon 125,000.00  
 Mortgage on remaining portion of Kowloon Island Lot No. 550 and the buildings thereon 25,000.00  
 Advance against San Jacinto Property, Manila 29,600.91  
 227,600.91

Bills payable Hongkong and Manila 154,225.90  
 Unclaimed dividends 12,995.88  
 Security deposits from staff 18,500.00  
 Profit and Loss Forward from 1906 \$5,482.67  
 Net balance 1907 \$1,532.12  
 1907 \$1,532.12

Less interim dividend of 30 cents per share paid in November, 1907 27,000.00  
 Less amount unclaimed at 31st December, 1907 2,951.00  
 14,049.00

62,957.79  
 \$1,925,840.98  
**Assets.**  
 Total stocks in trade \$234,542.92  
 Building improvements, furniture, fittings, and trade utensils at Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and native branches—  
 At per last account \$143,471.45  
 Amount written off for depreciation in May, 1907 14,771.03  
 Added during 1907 34,046.88  
 162,746.30

Aerated water and other machinery and plant at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai and Hankow 30,000.00  
 At per last account \$15,886.65  
 Amount written off for depreciation in May, 1907 10,228.07  
 5,658.58  
 Added during 1907 18,048.51  
 23,707.09

194,453.49

## Steam launch.

Tai Yung  
 Fong cargo boat  
 and water boats \$5,300.00

5,300.00

\$307,350.82

209,699.97

27,394.15

\$16,246.05

5,805.13

22,111.18

11,740.38

60,000.00

173,917.82

27,300.00

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[From Our Own Correspondent.]

can be seen in many of the camps. They have various musical instruments, both drums and strings as well as a Jew's harp, similar to that of the Malays.

Such is a brief résumé of Mr. Knecher's valuable paper, which is rendered all the more valuable and interesting by a thorough knowledge of the language, a table of measurements, some very fine photographic plates, and original types. Mr. Knecher is to be heartily congratulated on the excellence of his publication.



## S.S. "TENYO MARU"

TO BE DOCKED IN HONGKONG.

As clients of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have been valued customers of the leading firm of shipbuilders in Hongkong for a number of years. This port being the Eastern terminal of their Pacific trade route, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have found it completely advantageous and economical to dock the *Tenyo Maru* and other vessels at this port. We noted yesterday the arrival of the Japanese Company's fine new vessel—the *Tenyo Maru*—and to-day we are in a position to make an announcement which should be pleasing to those who interest themselves in the industrial prosperity of the port generally, and to the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., in particular. That announcement is to the effect that arrangements have been completed for the docking of the fine turbine vessel at Kowloon on the return of the *Tenyo Maru* from San Francisco in August next. It may be taken for granted that the arrangement will be good, for as long as the vessels of the Kaisha make Hongkong their terminal port. While in dry dock, it may be assumed that a large number of visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing for themselves the latest product of the shipbuilders' art.

## TAKING LIQUID FUEL

In our description of the *Tenyo Maru* last evening we mentioned the fact that the steamer burns liquid fuel. In order to fill her tanks preparatory to her maiden voyage to the Pacific Coast ports on the 22nd prox., the *Tenyo Maru*, this morning, requisitioned the services of the Dock Co.'s tugs to tow her alongside the Taikoku wharves for liquid fuel. The *David Gillies*, the *Edith*, and a big launch were put on the job. Looking, therefore, from all points of view the advent of this new Pacific levathan may be welcomed, inasmuch as the trade in liquid fuel in Hongkong is of comparatively recent inauguration, and every factor helping to foster it should be noticed with satisfaction by those possessing the well-being of the Colony at heart.

## THE HANKOW STORM.

## HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

According to native telegrams received from Hankow and Wuchang the total number of Chinese junk and other boats wrecked during the recent typhoon at Hankow on the afternoon of the 25th ult. was about 500, while the actual number of deaths was probably 1,000; and something like 200 bodies have already been recovered since that day. The total amount of damage was estimated to be about £15,000,000. The employees of the various charitable institutions at Hankow are still engaged in searching for dead bodies in that part of the Yangtze river. During the height of the typhoon, two Chinese, who were walking on the British Bund, were blown into the river and drowned.—*China Critic*.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## CURRENCY SCHEME.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th May. The Canton Viceroy has forwarded to the Central Government a memorial in which His Excellency stated that the scheme for minting one-tael and five-mace silver pieces for circulation as proposed by the Tientsin is considered unwise, and His Excellency strongly recommended the dollar standard at present in vogue.

## AN INDUSTRIAL NAZAR.

The Viceroy has given instructions to the Canton Provincial Treasurer and the Shan Hou Chu to select a suitable site in the city for the building of a public bath, in which the merchants will be requested to put articles for sale with the object of promoting the native industries.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The Luchunpu, Ministry of War at the Capital, has ordered the Canton Viceroy to put up wireless telegraph stations along the coast districts of the province of Kwangtung so as to connect with that in the Fukien province.

## FIRE.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a fire broke out in a drugist shop in Chau Mau Kan street through the careless use of packed fire. The conflagration within a very few minutes became very fierce, and one man who was then sleeping on the first floor of the building could not escape on account of the smoke, which enveloped the building, and he was thus suffocated to death.

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The present Canton Acting Provincial Examiner Weng Jen Wen has been appointed Provincial Treasurer to the province of Szechuan; he will shortly leave for his new post. Yesterday a farewell dinner was given to Wang by Admiral Li Chun.

## REPORTED ATTEMPTED SMOUGLING.

The Viceroy is reported to have been in receipt of a telegram yesterday from Peking to the effect that information was received at the Capital that a large quantity of munitions of war is about to be smuggled into the Southern Capital by some malcontents from America. The Viceroy is instructed to give orders to the different Customs in the province to take precautionary steps to prevent the importation of the contraband.

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

With reference to the recent rising in the province of Yunnan, Imperial instructions have been received by the Canton Viceroy to raise funds to be remitted to Yunnan towards the expenses of the troops there in suppressing the insurgents.

## RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice in the four sheds during the four days from the 17th to the 24th day of the present month were as follows:

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongtha shed.
17th	\$1,990	\$1,242	\$1,144	\$812
18th	2,460	1,476	1,184	1,035
19th	2,190	1,259	1,193	874
20th	1,955	1,233	1,134	907

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

A Peking telegram states that the Central Government proposes to appoint H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, ex-Viceroy of Canton, to be Commander-in-Chief to proceed to the province of Yunnan to quell the rebellion there.

## THE YUMCHOW COMMAND.

The Commander-in-Chief, Chuan Ping Chih, has been for several months past in the province of Yumchow in connection with the suppression of the recent rising there. Though he had in several engagements killed thousands of the insurgents, the rebels were still able to collect together and to attack the Imperial

troops with great vigour. The Canton Viceroy, H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, has reported to Peking with full particulars as to the conditions obtaining in the province, after which trouble the Central Government has shown considerable anxiety. H. E. Chang is at present of the opinion to change the present Commander-in-Chief Chuan and to place Admiral Li Chun as leader of the troops in Yumchow.

## FATAL FIRE.

With reference to the fire of the 16th instant it is learnt that four persons—one woman and three children—were burnt to death in the accident.

## LAWLESSNESS IN SAICHU.

During the first ten days of the present month nine cases of robbery are reported to have taken place in Sai Chiu, in the Nanhai district, and three persons were kidnapped and two killed, besides great quantities of spoils were carried away by robbers.

## LEASE OF THEATRE.

The lease of the Lok Shin theatre, in the western suburb, will expire at the end of this month, and the authorities have issued notifications calling for tenders, which will be closed on the 24th day of this month.

## FISHING COMPANY.

A fishing company is about to be floated by some merchants in Canton and Mr. Lau Pak Chiu has been appointed to be manager of the proposed concern.

## HONGKONG PLAQUE-INFECTED PASSENGERS.

During the past few weeks nearly every day dead passengers have been conveyed to Canton on board the river steamers from Hongkong. The Canton Hong Pin Hospital has, therefore, made special arrangements for the admission of plague-stricken persons from Hongkong into the hospital for medical treatment, and also to undertake the burial of any passengers dead of plague on arrival at Canton, when their relatives happen to be unable to do so. The hospital sends out every day a few of its members to await the arrival of the river steamers at their wharves here, since the beginning of the summer season, to receive any plague-infected passengers.

## NEW PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The new Provincial Examiner, Tsen Tsung Tung, is expected to arrive here on the 24th instant, and will take over the seal of office on the 27th from Wang Jen Wen, who will shortly leave here to take up his new post in Szechuan as Provincial Treasurer.

## COPPER COINAGE.

The Canton Mint has suspended minting copper coins from yesterday.

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

A quantity of arms and ammunition was dispatched yesterday under the escort of Major Wong Chiu Chung to Nanjing, where these munitions of war will be sent up to Yunnan to supply the Imperial forces in suppressing the rebellion in that province.

## THE KUINGCHOW TAOTAI.

Taotai Yu Chung Wing, who has been appointed Taotai of the prefectures of Kuingschow and Ngachow, will leave here on the 20th instant for his destination to take up the new post.

## PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Since starting the Japanese boycott the people of Canton appear to be more in earnest in promoting native industries. The Canton Self-Government Society has recently received from the native manufacturers a number of samples of different kinds of articles which the manufacturers requested the Society to exhibit at the headquarters of the Society for the inspection of the public. A public meeting has been convened by the Society to take place on the 21st instant at its headquarters, where the articles received by the Society will be on exhibition. At this meeting some questions will be discussed in connection with the scheme to be adopted for the promotion of native industries.

## DEPARTURE OF CRUISER "KIANG TSING."

At the request of the Canton Authorities the cruiser *Kiang Tsing* was transferred to Canton for services from the Hanyang squadron during the recent rising at Yumchow. This vessel is now no longer required here and she accordingly left yesterday for Shanghai.

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

In accordance with instructions from Peking another supply of arms and ammunition has to-day been transported to Wuchow from Canton on board the gunboat *Zui Fu* under the command of Major Chuang. These stores will, no doubt, be sent up to Yunnan to supply the Imperial troops in suppressing the rebellion there.

## THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton high authorities have proposed to open an opium bureau in the Canton city with the sole object of strictly enforcing the anti-opium regulations of the mandarin circles here. The Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge will jointly draw up a set of regulations to govern the working of the bureau.

## SILK CROPS.

Letter from Fatsiao states that the silk reapers in that town have suffered heavy losses in the first crop of silk which was greatly damaged by the continuous rain during the second and third moons. As the weather has been so favourable since the beginning of the summer season, the second crop of silk promises to be a very satisfactory one.

## FOREIGN FLAGS ON CHINESE-OWNED LAUNCHES.

During the past few weeks many of the Chinese-owned steam launches in the Canton harbour, which formerly flew the Dragon flag since the transfer of the inspection of Chinese steam-launches to the Shan Hou Chu officials from the Customs authorities. The Canton high authorities have now directed the Shan Hou Chu to forward them a list of those steam vessels that have already changed their colours to the Chinese national flag and also those that have been surveyed by the Chu officials for information. The Shan Hou Chu has also been instructed to find out what are the vessels still flying foreign flags to which they are not entitled. The Canton authorities are desirous of putting a stop to the practice of flying foreign flags by Chinese-owned steam-launches on the ground that there have often been cases of trouble with foreigners because of the reprehensible practice.

## THE YUNNAN RISING.

The Canton Viceroy sent a telegram to Yunnan to inquire into the present condition of affairs in connection with the insurrection in that province. Yesterday a telegraphic reply was received by the Canton Viceroy from the 7th and 8th instants that the Imperial troops had an encounter with the insurgents and in the engagement, over a hundred of the latter were captured and a number of others were killed. On the 11th, 12th and 13th instants the troops followed up the rebels to Namkai, and attacked them in three directions. The rebels were then driven into the mountains, and were far from being able to attack the Imperial

troops with great vigour. The Canton Viceroy, H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, has reported to Peking with full particulars as to the conditions obtaining in the province, after which trouble the Central Government has shown considerable anxiety. H. E. Chang is at present of the opinion to change the present Commander-in-Chief Chuan and to place Admiral Li Chun as leader of the troops in Yumchow.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 22nd inst. During the week under review, our market has ruled extremely dull, and there are but few changes to report. Bank—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued to rise, and at the close are steady at \$720, after an all-time low of \$715. The London quotation has improved to 47½ for 100.

Marine Insurance—Canton continuing to offer at \$35 and Unions at \$70. There are further buyers of Yangtze at \$147. Fire Insurance—China Fires have inquired at \$2, but none are available at the rate. Hongkong Fire is a shade firmer at \$35.

Shipping—There are no changes to report to either China and Manila or Douglas. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still on offer at \$20. Star Farrier old and new can be secured at quotations.

Refineries—China Sugars have weakened to \$130 after sales at the rate. Lured Sugars are steady at the highly increased rate of \$14. Mining—Chinese Engineering firms and buyers in the North have offered the 1st Rauba have declined to \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$720 and Whampoa Dock at \$740. In the North, Shanghai Docks have weakened and are obtainable at \$14.85. The Hongkong Wharves are in demand at \$14.21.

Land, Hotels and Buildings—Central Stores can be got at \$12. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at the slightly reduced rate of \$9. Humphreys Estates are in request at \$10. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands in the North at \$11.6.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are easier at \$14.83. Hongkong Cottons can be placed at \$112. Other Northern Mills continue more or less unchanged and without business to report.

Miscellaneous—China Light and Powers have risen to \$5. China Providents have been sold and there are further buyers at \$5. Green Island Cement is firm and in demand at \$10.40. After numerous sales at the rate of \$10.40, Waterbats have declined to \$11.40, without business to report. Peak Tramways, fully paid and \$1 paid, are quoted at \$14 and \$4, respectively. The dividend of 80 cents per share on the fully paid shares and 6 cents per share on the \$1 paid shares paid on the 16th inst. Watsons have found investors at \$10. Langkats can be sold in the North at \$14.95.

Exchange—The Bank selling rate on London is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Hongkong is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Canton is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Yunnan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Szechuan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Hubei is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Hunan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Anhui is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Jiangsu is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Zhejiang is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Fujian is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Guangdong is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Guangxi is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Yunnan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Szechuan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Hubei is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Hunan is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Anhui is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Jiangsu is \$10.16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Zhejiang is \$10.16 on Demand. 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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5770

號四十二月四年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

六拜禮 號三十二月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
Kobe. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWHONGKONG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKKO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
" 3 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### NEDELANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)  
ESTABLISHED 1824.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375  
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-  
Radja (Achene), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-  
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-  
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-  
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
Do 6 do 3% do.  
Do 3 do 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....  
Sterling £4,500,000 at 2/11= \$11,000,000  
Silver ..... \$13,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick, Chairman.  
E. Goot, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
E. G. Barrett, Esq. E. Shellim, Esq.  
O. G. R. Broderick, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Slade.  
C. R. Leismann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [24]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER  
CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRI-  
ETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
" 3 " 2 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—  
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow  
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische  
Staatsbank)  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mandelsohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt  
Jacob S. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,  
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL OF REMARKS.

SHANGHAI [ARCADIA .....] About 28th May. Freight and  
Capt. A. L. Valentini ..... Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports [DELTA .....] 30th May. See Special  
Capt. B. W. Snow ..... Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SUMATRA ..... About 3rd June. Freight and  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID Capt. E. W. Bruce ..... Passage.

and MARSEILLES .....  
or Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF  
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

MEN'S  
SWIMMING COSTUMES

AND  
BATHING SUITS

(ONE AND TWO PIECE).

NEW BATH ROBES.

CHRISTY'S BATH TOWELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

CHAMPAGNES, SHERRIES, HOCKS & MOSELLES,  
BRANDIES,  
MARSALAS, GINS,  
MADEIRAS, WHISKIES,  
PORTS, VERMOUTHS,  
CLARETS, BITTERS,  
BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS,  
ALES, BEERS & STOUTS.

Telephone  
No. 75.  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [40]

CHAMPAGNE.  
G. H. MUMM & CO.  
THE MOST POPULAR WINE  
Can be had in the following qualities:  
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).  
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of  
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,  
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the  
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole  
agents.

KOWLOON HOTEL.  
EMPIRE DAY.  
MUSICAL DINNER, SUNDAY next, 24th instant, 8 P.M.

HOLIDAY! HOLIDAY!  
SPECIAL Tiffin, MONDAY next, at 1 P.M.

RECHERCHE MENU  
REGIMENTAL BAND IN ATTENDANCE

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,  
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.  
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at  
9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River  
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing  
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.  
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. ..... \$5.00  
Do do do Monday do ..... \$6.00

JOINT SERVICE OF  
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.  
S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.  
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are  
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.  
On SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 25th May, the Company's Steamship  
"SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning  
from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.  
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and  
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects  
with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY ..... \$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.  
" WEEK ..... 25.00 " 40.00 " " "  
" MONTH ..... 90.00 " 140.00 " " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON to MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$10.00.  
Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.  
Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.  
Excellent cooking by AH CHEONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late  
Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
[5]

### KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN

HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy  
distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European  
management.  
Charges moderate.  
Special terms for families.  
Apply—  
E. APPEL, Manager.  
Hongkong 12th April. [4]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [3]

### CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

### A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.  
Bath to Every Room.  
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.  
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.  
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—  
THE MANAGER & AGENT



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO" ..... Capt. F. Sembill .....	TUESDAY, 3 P.M., 26th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN .....	"BUELOW" ..... Capt. H. Förmes .....	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA .....	"KLEIST" ..... Capt. R. Meyer .....	About WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE .....	"MANILA" ..... Capt. Minssen .....	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TONKIN .....	Charbonnel .....	15th May, afternoon.	
MARSEILLES, via PORTS .....	YARRA .....	Sellier .....	26th May, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIAN .....	Broc .....	8th June, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, via PORTS .....	ERNEST SIMONS .....	Girard .....	9th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; a Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,  
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

[14]

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM.....	4th June.	MALTE.....	12th Oct.
AMIRAL EXELMANS.....	15th July.	CEYLAN.....	26th Nov.
OUSSANT.....	27th Aug.	CORSE.....	11th Jan.

No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped, with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WOCHOW LINE.

## THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Agents.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1908.

## Institution.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sonnets, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

[39]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	Second half May	SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS...	AMOV	Second half May	JAVA	Second half May
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI...	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH...	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

[16]

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.  
Canton Agents—Messrs. F. Pasquet & Co.  
For further particulars, please apply to—BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[71]

## Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

## PLANTS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

## A VISIT TO THE FIRST WEATHER-PLANT OBSERVATORY.

At a private house in the neighbourhood of Denmark Hill may be seen a collection of common tropical plants which will shortly play an important part in predicting our weather. When it is stated that these plants, when "read," in conjunction with other scientific data, will not only tell us what the weather will be like several days ahead, but also warn us of forthcoming storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire-damp, and volcanic eruptions, it will be seen that much is claimed by this new method of weather forecasting.

It is the invention of Professor J. F. Nowack, an Austrian baron and scientist. Although Londoners will shortly have an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of this ingenious system of weather forecasting, it cannot be said to be an entirely new idea. Professor Nowack drew public attention to it at the Vienna Exhibition of 1886, when he exhibited some specimens of this wonderful plant, and gave weather forecasts forty-eight hours in advance, not only for the whole day, but for special hours of the day. These hourly forecasts proved "wonderfully correct." At this time the King, then Prince of Wales, happened to be in Vienna. His attention was called to the system, and Professor Nowack a few months later astonished his Majesty in London by predicting a thunderstorm for a certain hour five days in advance, which prediction came true.

Since that period Professor Nowack has been busy improving and perfecting his system, collecting funds for the opening of regulate stations, and what is still more essential, gathering together a number of plants. There is nothing at all wonderful in the appearance of the latter. They come from the tropics—Cuba, India, and Mauritius—and look all the world like a fine acacia plant. But they are exceedingly sensitive, and are appropriately called "weather plants," their botanical name being *Abrus precatorius nobilis*. At the beginning of 1906 Professor Nowack visited Cuba and Mexico with the object of collecting sufficient plants to establish a weather plant station in London. In all, his party collected some 2,400 of the desired plants in Cuba. These were shipped to New York, 1,000 of them remaining there, the others having been brought on to London.Despite every attention from the hands of skilled gardeners the whole of these 1,400 plants succumbed with the exception of a single specimen. But the seeds the party brought back with them struck, and to-day over 1,000 young weather plants are to be seen in the greenhouse in the garden of the observatory. There are specimens of the *Abrus* from Cuba, Jamaica, India, Barbados, South Africa, and Mauritius.

The greenhouse in which the plants are housed is divided into two compartments. The first compartment entered measures 20 feet by 20 feet, and is where the observation of the movements of the plants will be studied. Here there are some 350 plants, a number of them being enclosed within four panes of glass. It is these plants which assist the scientist in predicting our weather. The second compartment is 30 feet by 15 feet, and is reserved as a preparatory depot before the plants are admitted to the first compartment. Part of it, too, serves as a nursery for those in embryo. Special stoves keep the plants in a continuous tropical heat.

## A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM.

Having described the plants, we now come to the system. In a word, this is scientific, and not easily explained in popular language. Briefly, it is a case of "reading" the plants in conjunction with sun spots and other scientific data. For instance, immediately a spot sufficiently large to influence our earth appears on the surface of the sun, the twigs of the plants directed toward the district affected make more or less rapid upward or downward movements. From the rapidity and extent of such movements, the direction in which the twigs point, and their variation of colour, the Professor can at once determine the nature, force, and geographical position of the disturbances that will affect our earth about twenty-six days later—i.e., when the spot completes its first rotation round the sun. It will be seen from this that the plant plays only a part, though a very important one, in the prediction of weather conditions.

From this one station the weather can be foretold for a radius of 4,000 miles, covering almost the whole of Europe and the North Atlantic, for the system is adaptable to sea as well as to land. It is hoped later to establish a station in New York, to be followed by another in San Francisco, Bombay, and Tokyo, and so in this way cover the whole world. It is only right here to add that Professor Nowack is not predicting the weather at the moment. At the same time he can tell with wonderful precision whether we may expect fine or dull weather, rain or sunshine.

He may certainly be credited with having foretold the recent colliery disaster in Durham. Some ten days before the calamity the writer happened to be in the greenhouse when the Professor, pointing to some of his plants, remarked that they indicated a fire-damp explosion in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

The fact is, reliable forecasts cannot be made unless the plants are watched continuously day and night. Again, those at Denmark Hill are hardly matured enough; few of them bearing more than sixty leaves, while the ideal weather plant should contain at least from 120 to 160 leaves. But they are growing rapidly, and in a short time everything should be ready for the fitting of weather chambers on this interesting system.

From the greenhouse we went into the study. Here the Professor was seated at a desk, the walls of which were covered with a map of the world, 5 feet long by over 6 feet high. It is

crossed and re-crossed in every direction with blue and red lines. These lines indicate seismic and atmospheric disturbances, and where they cross, one another, catastrophes in the form of earthquakes, tidal waves, eruptions, etc., may be expected to take place in the near future. It is Professor Nowack's belief, after long years of study, that earthquakes follow defined tracks, and these routes can be traced years in advance. Where these tracks cross one another we may expect a disturbance.

It is certainly only fair to add that Professor Nowack has foretold every great earthquake that has affected this earth for the past twenty years, including the calamities that befell Martinique, San Francisco, and Jamaica. These disasters are foretold by the map some time in advance, and then by subsequent study of the weather plant the exact date, locality, and nature of the disturbance is obtained. According to Professor Nowack we may expect during the next few years earthquakes or similar disturbances in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, Rome, Constantinople, Mexico, Havana, Buenos Ayres, at a point west of Madagascar, at several places in northern Japan, in the Indian Archipelago, and in Cape Colony.

That many recognise the value of his system is evident when it is stated that various foreign Governments as well as Lloyd's, offered to purchase it from him for their exclusive control, but these offers have been declined, for it is the inventor's intention to open a station of his own and give the benefit of his discoveries to the whole world, wherein he is deserving of every encouragement and praise.

## Public Company

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its Registration) will be held at the Offices of the Company in Alexandra Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th inst., to MONDAY, the 1st June (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares will be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

[518]

## Intimations.

## SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of  
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE  
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality.

ALSO

SWATOW BEST FEWTER-WARE.  
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE  
LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

[51]

## TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

## NEW BICYCLES

('HUMBER')

\$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES  
FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE

FAMOUS HUMBER  
CYCLESDRAGON CYCLE  
DEPOT

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

21 &amp; 23 DE WATSON ROAD

Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.



**Intimations.**  
**POWELL'S**  
 GENTLEMEN'S  
 DEPARTMENT,  
 28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**NEW  
 GOODS**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT  
 ZEPHYR  
 SHIRTS,**

\$20 half-dozen.

**THIN  
 SINGLETs,**  
 from \$11.50 dozen.

**LISLE THREAD**

**SILK-PLATED  
 SOCKS,**  
 Exclusive Designs  
 and Colourings.

**THIN CEYLON  
 AND  
 SILK & WOOL  
 PYJAMAS.**

**INDIAN PITH  
 HELMETS,**  
 from \$4.00 each,  
 Good quality.

**A.S.A.  
 SWIMMING  
 COSTUMES.**

**BATHING  
 SUITS,**  
 One and two-piece.

**POWELL'S**  
 28, Queen's Road,  
 HONGKONG.  
 Opening 1st May 1908

## Consignees.

### FROM EUROPE.

**THE H.A.L. Steamship**  
**"ANDALUSIA."**  
 Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.  
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.  
 Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
 All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 3 P.M.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,**  
 Hongkong Office.  
 Hongkong, 17th May, 1908. [513]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Steamship**  
**"PRINZ HEINRICH."**  
 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.  
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of May, will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th of May, at 9.30 A.M.  
 All claims must reach us before the 10th of May, 1908, or they will not be recognised.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [8]

**AMENDED.**  
**THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,**  
**LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
**FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON**  
**AND STRAITS.**

**THE Steamship**  
**"CARDIGANSHIRE."**  
 Captain Tyers, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY 26th inst., at 11 A.M.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [114]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
**"PALERMO."**  
**FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,**  
**PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.**  
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.  
 Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
 Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.  
 All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.  
 No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
**F. J. ABOTT,**  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [7]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
**"NAMUR."**  
**FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,**  
**PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.**  
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.  
 Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
 Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.  
 All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.  
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
**F. J. ABOTT,**  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [15]

**I WILL.**  
 I will start anew this morning with a higher, freer creed;  
 I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;  
 I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;  
 I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.  
 I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;  
 I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;  
 I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread,  
 I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.  
 I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;  
 I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;  
 I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—  
 I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.  
 —Vancouver World.

**LADY'S LOANS TO AN AUSTRIAN PRINCE.**

£30,000 LENT TO SECURE A WELL-POWERED WIFE.

Paris, April 17.  
 The "Matin" states that a German lady, Mlle. Wilhelmine Kemper, a naturalised Frenchwoman, had lodged a complaint with the Public Prosecutor.

The complaint was a forfeiture of £30,000, and having made the acquaintance of the Comtesse de Clare and the Count Zaltynski, was persuaded by the latter to advance money to Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, in order that he might be enabled to wed worthily a princess of Bourbon. Mlle. Kemper tells the "Matin" that her complaint is first of all against the Comtesse de Clare, who had proposed a "good thing"—namely, lending a large sum to the prince, in return for which she would receive a regal present.

Shortly afterwards Mme. de Clare introduced me to Count Zaltynski, a friend of the prince, who proposed as a guarantee for the advances that I was to make seven-sevenths of a manganese mine concession situated at Ivanovski, in Russia. I was told it was an excellent thing, and I had no hesitation in handing over to M. de Zaltynski at the Comtesse de Clare's, on 19 Nov. 1905, 50,000 francs (£2,000), and on 24th Nov. 1905, £40,000 francs (£1,600).

**TO HELP THE PRINCE TO MARRY.**  
 In February, 1906, Count Zaltynski made a fresh demand; the mine was about to be worked, and the prince was about to be married. I gave 10,360 francs in Russian securities, and from February to March, at the request of Mme. de Clare, 71,000 francs. In April, 1906, at Nice, I was asked to advance 2,000 francs to send to the prince in America. On 26 May, in the same year, I gave 100,000 francs, and on 11 June 60,000 francs, to enable the prince to give receptions and buy presents for his fiancée, alleged to be Miss Vanderbilt.

In August and November I further paid 35,000 francs. They cleared me out, so that I had to pawn my jewelry and borrow money for the prince's marriage.

Mlle. Kemper further stated that the prince had been staying for the last two or three months in a hotel in the Rue Saint Honoré, and that she had caused his luggage to be seized.

The pipers announced some time ago that the prince had sailed for France, leaving his wife in America. Soon after it was stated that the wife had started in pursuit of her fugitive husband.

**THE PRINCE'S DENIALS.**  
 Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, in an interview by the "Temps," states that the story told by Mlle. Kemper, about his marriage in America, and his having deserted his wife, is a pure invention. He is still a bachelor. It is true, he says, that an American lady tried to pass herself off as the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, but she has no right whatever to bear his title, and when they separated he acted as every galant homme does in such cases.

"As for the loans which were made to me at the time, I was seeking to contract a marriage," continued the prince. "I cannot do better than refer you to my friend, Count Zaltynski, who was my guarantor in the matter."

The count, who was interviewed next, gave the following explanation of this affair: "The truth is that Mlle. Wilhelmine Kemper lent the prince and myself about 12,000, of which £4,000 was lent to the prince. As the latter did not succeed in his project of marriage he could not reimburse the loan."

**LAW SUIT OVER THE MINE.**  
 "As for myself, the lady knows perfectly well that I was in a position to contract a loan without embarrassment, for she was in possession of complete information regarding the manganese mines of Ivanovski, which I possess, and which are worth £8,000. If for the last year I had not been engaged on a lawsuit with the first owner of the mine I should long ago have paid back Mlle. Kemper in the prince's name and my own."  
 Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis is 37 years of age, and a son of Prince Egon, his cousin, Prince Albert, the eighth prince of Thurn and Taxis, married Archduchess Margaret of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph.

## Intimations.

### THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear mingling from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude, no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**  
 have not altered their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and "boasting" advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [49]

### BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 299 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 25th inst., being the day appointed to celebrate VICTORY DAY.  
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [520]

**FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**

**VICTORIA DAY.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 25th inst., being the day appointed to celebrate VICTORY DAY.  
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [527]

**A. CHAZALON & CO.,**

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:—**

**TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,**  
**BREAKFAST BACON,**  
**C L'E'S HEAD & HAM,**  
**PEAS & HAM,**  
**PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,**  
**CHICKEN & HAM,**  
**VEAL & GAME PATES,**  
**MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,**  
**ASSORTED SUPPS,**  
**FRENCH JAM &**  
**FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.**

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [53]

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.**

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
 Goods received on Storage.  
 Advances made on Merchandise.  
 Loans made on the Provident System.  
 (Rates and Particulars on application).  
**THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,**  
 Undertakes and Executes.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

**A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.**  
 This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a "break-down," so it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes for they are almost numberless, its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being a complete sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely necessary to break down such a system is a course of VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to restore to the system its vitality and energy. It is a course of treatment which is not only safe, but is more certainly secured by a course of **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3** than by any other. It is a course of treatment which is not only safe, but is more certainly secured by a course of **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3** than by any other. It is a course of treatment which is not only safe, but is more certainly secured by a course of **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3** than by any other.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON**  
**TUESDAY,**  
 the 26th May, 1908, and on the following days,  
**ALL THE FURNITURE**  
 within the residence of the late Mr. A. H. RENNIE,  
 "THE FIRS," Magazine Gap Road.  
 Sale to start at 2 P.M. each day.

### VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

#### COMPRISING:—

American-made Settees and Hainstand combined with Bevelled Glass, Silk-embroidered, all Fringed, Brass, and Brass Ware, Tapestry and Rush-covered Sofas and Chairs, Morocco Leather-covered Sofas and Chairs, A large Assortment of Canton Carved Blackwood Ware, Carved Rosewood Desk and Chairs, Brasse Figures with Electric-lights combined, American-made Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Cabinets, Plate Chest, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Marble-top Washstands, Overmantels, Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass, Marble-top Bureau with Bevelled Glass, Glass, Crockery, E.P. and Silver Ware, Diaper Service, Carpet and Rug, A number of Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Also:  
 One Large Clock by John Noble, One Gramophone and Records, One Full-sized English Billiard Table by John Roberts with Accessories complete, One Iron Safe by Mellicks, One Lot of Books, A large quantity of Wines and Spirits, Stores, &c., &c.  
 On View from FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.  
 Catalogues will be issued.  
**TERMS:—As usual.**

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [517]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### NOTICE.

**OWING** to Monday, the 25th May, having been declared a Public Holiday, the Sale of FURNITURE, within the residence of the late Mr. A. H. Rennie, will commence on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [523]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PURCHASE LOWTHER & CO. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On an early date in June, at H.M.'s Naval Yard Extension, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, ROD IRON, &c.**  
 Catalogues and further particulars will be issued.  
 On View from This Date.

**TERMS:—As usual.**  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [521]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1908, at 5 P.M., The Yacht "MARY and JOAN,"**  
 Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. A. H. RENNIE,  
 as the now lies off Ah King's Yard, Wanchai, together with all Sails, Tackle and Appurtenances, on Board.  
**TERMS:—As usual.**  
 For further Particulars, apply to **HUGHES & HOUGH,** Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [522]

### Intimations.

**"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER No. 10224.**

**WILL** the owner of this Machine kindly communicate with **"VERTEX,"**  
 C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
 Hongkong, 7th May, 1908. [482]

### MUSIC LESSON.

**LESSONS** in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.  
 Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.  
 Apply to—  
**E. J. LOPES,**  
 C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [502]

### JAPANESE MASSAGE.

**F. KAWASAKI.**  
**GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL,**  
 No. 36, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI.  
 HONGKONG.  
 Telephone 564.

**EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF BERT-BERT AND RHEUMATISM.**

Attendance at Patients' Residence.  
 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. [519]

### To Let.

#### TO LET.

**GODOWN No. 4A, DUDDELL STREET.**  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [492]

#### TO LET.

**NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.**  
 Apply to—  
**HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.**  
 No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
 Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126]

#### TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in KNUTSFORD TERRACE Kowloon, No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
 Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [195]

#### TO LET.

**FIRST FLOOR** of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.  
 Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.**  
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

#### TO LET.

**NO. 56, CAINE ROAD,** Six-roomed Dwelling House, furnished, Rent moderate, facing harbour, cheap rental.  
 Apply to—  
**A. RAYMOND,**  
 C/o S. J. David & Co.  
 Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [481]

#### TO LET.

**OFFICES and ROOMS** on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)  
 Apply to—  
**THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,**  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
 Consulate Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

#### TO LET.

**HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.**  
**A HOUSE** in RIPON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, RUE BUILDINGS, and No. 105, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
**FLATS** in MORETON TERRACE, OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.  
 No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. [50]

#### AN APPEAL.

**THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CLARE ROAD, has been respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.**  
 Gentlemen's Shirts made to order and Collars renewed on old basis.  
 Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.  
 The Superiority will also be most grateful for any FANCY or OLD ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the children of the Poor, which she will be pleased to receive.



It is to be hoped that these four members will  
be the last; for, with the approach of the  
old season something should be done to  
promote the interest in Lawn Tennis which has  
rather all a mild form of example of which we  
are in great need in the spring climate.

YOUNG bricklayer employed at the building  
works offered for the accommodation of the  
British Officers from the Academy, recently  
arrived here, was sent to the hospital  
because he had been bitten by a dog.  
The dog was shot and killed.

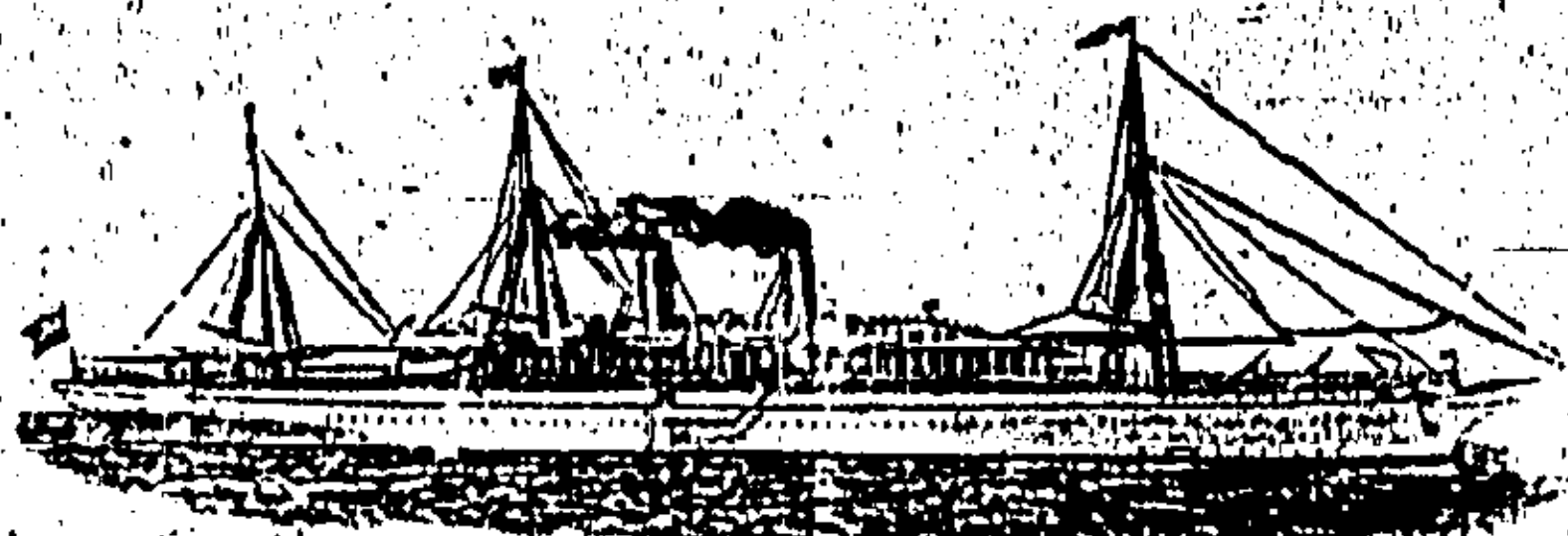






Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, and Arrival Date. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, YAGASAKI, (through the MAIL LINE OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, and Destination. Includes ships like TIENSIN, SHANGHAI, etc.

The steamers Kaitang, Nanyang and Fukang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, and Destination. Includes ships like SHANGHAI, SWATOW, etc.

MANILA and TIENTIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Departure Date, and Destination. Includes ships like ZAFIRO, RUBI, etc.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

Steamship "LOWTHER CASTLE" WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 5 P.M.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 25th inst.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, WASH.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tonnage, Captain, and Sailing Date. Includes ships like Shawmut, Tremont, etc.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.50 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD. SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELTA."

Captain H. W. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 30th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel, is secured before departure from Hongkong.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: S.S. "GHAZEE" 6th June, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

Intimation.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.60 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for its secrets, and the results of its discoveries are made known to the world.

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Klotz, Rott, Robert, Volpert, Matheissen, the well-known Classical writers in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since introduced into the medical profession.

It is a powerful agent in the treatment of the disease known as the "Fever of the Tropics" (Malaria), and is also a powerful agent in the treatment of the disease known as the "Fever of the Tropics" (Malaria).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

which may certainly be said to be the most powerful of all the remedies of the day, and which has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Klotz, Rott, Robert, Volpert, Matheissen, the well-known Classical writers in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since introduced into the medical profession.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 22nd May, 1908, per \$ Man.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.

Roast—Shiu.

Breast—Ngau Lam.

Soup, Tong Yuk.

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung.

Bullock's Brains—Know—per set.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each.

Corned—Ham Ngau Li—each.

Head—Ngau Tau.

Heart—Ngau Sum—per lb.

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kio.

Feet—Ngau Kook—each.

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu—each.

Tail—Ngau Mei.

Liver—Ngau Con.

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai.

tau-keok—set.

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat.

Leg—Yeung Pei.

Shoulder—Yeung Shau.

Pigs' Chiddings—Chi cheong.

Brains—Chi Kwau—per set.

Feet—Chi Keok.

Fry—Chi Chak.

Head—Chi Tau.

Heart—Chi Sum—each.

Kidneys—Chi Yiu—pair.

Liver—Chi Kon.

Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat.

Corned—Ham Chu Yuk.

Leg—Chu Pei.

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau.

Keok—Yeung Sum—each.

Heart—Yeung Sum—each.

Kidneys—Yeung Yiu.

Liver—Yeung Con.

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai.

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau.

Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

Ducks—Aap.

Doves—Pan Kau.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan—per doz.

Fowls, Canton—Kai.

Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai.

Geese—Ngo.

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye.

Ngo.

Musk Deer—Wong Keng—each.

Hare—To Chai.

Partridge—Che Khoo.

Pheasant—Shan Kai—pair.

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup—each.

Holow—Hoihow Pak Kup.

Quail—Um-Chup.

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk—dozen.

Saipes—Sa Chui—each.

Turkeys; Cock—Fo Kai Kung—per lb.

Hen—Na.

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap—pair.

Teal, Shanghai, Sulap—pair.

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sui.

Ap—per pair.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu.

Bream—Bin Yu.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu.

Carp—Li Yu.

Catfish—Chik Yu.

Codfish—Mun Yu.

Crayfish—Hoi.

Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu.

Dab—Sa Mang Yu.

Dace—Wong Mei Lun.

Dog Fish—Tit To Sa.

Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu.

Fresh Water—Tam Sui Yu.

Yellow—Wong Sin.

Frogs—Tien Kai.

Garoupa—Sak Pan.

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu.

Herrings—Tao Pak.

Halibut—Cheung Kwau Yu.

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu.

Loach—Wu Yu.

Lobsters—Lung Ha.

Mackerel—Chi Yu.

Monk Fish—Mon Yu.

Mullet—Chai Yu.

Oysters—Sung Hoo.

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu.

Perch—Tan Loo.

Pike—Fa Paw Fong.

Plaice—Pan Yu.

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong.

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong.

Prawns—Ming Ha.

Ray—Pai Pa Sa.

Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung.

Roach—Chiu Yu.

Salmon (Oton), fresh water—Ma Yan.

Shad—Chiu Yu.

Shrimp—Ha.

Snapper—Lap Yu.

Soles—Tat Sa Yu.

Teach—Wan Yu.

Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu.

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu.

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai.

FRUITS.

Shark—Sa Yu.

Skate—Po Yu.

Shrimps—Ha.

Snapper—Lap Yu.

Soles—Tat Sa Yu.

Teach—Wan Yu.

Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu.

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu.

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai.

Almond—Hung Yan.

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping.

Ko.

(Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping.

Ko.

Small—Hoi Tong.

Constant—Fan Lai Chi.

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng.

Heung Chiu.

(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu.

Chasins, Chinese—Fong Lul.

Carambola—Yeung Tou.

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai.

Grapes—Sin Tai Ts.

Lemons, China—Ning Moong.

Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong.

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con.

Fresh, Lai Chi.

Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning.

Moong.

Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong.

Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong.

Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts.

Oranges, Tim Chang.

Small—Tai Kut.

Mandarin—Tim Kut.

Olives—Pak Lam.

Passion Fruit.

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li.

(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li.

(Shanghai)—Shung Hoi Li.

Peanuts—Fa Sang.

Persimmons, Large—Hung Chie.

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Shung Poon.

Ti Paw-law.

and cooking—Chung Tang.

Paw-law.

Platania—Tai Chiu.

Pl







